Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-087
Monday
6 May 1991

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-91-087 *6 May 1991*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

Premier Minister Fatos Nano Resigns *[Tirana Radio]* 1
Alia Appoints Nano Premier-Designate *[ATA]* 1
Alia Interviewed on Political Situation *[ATA]* 1
Plenum Releases Alia From Party Functions *[ATA]* 3
Alia Attends Martyrs' Day Ceremony *[ATA]* 3

BULGARIA

BTA Poll on Assembly Members' Files Reported *[BTA]* 4
Dertliev Offers 'Center' SDS Election Platform *[BTA]* 4
Zhelev on Military Interference, KGB, Elections *[BTA]* 4
Assembly Cancels State Monopoly on Oil Products *[BTA]* 5
Ban on Sale of State Property Lifted *[BTA]* 5
First Quarter Foreign Trade Surplus Noted *[BTA]* 5
Simeon II Has National Rescue Program *[BTA]* 5
Press Views Princess Maria-Louisa's Visit *[BTA]* 6
Rila Monastery Property Returned to Church *[BTA]* 6
Macedonian Organizations Clash in Blagoevgrad *[BTA]* 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Havel, Calfa Comment on Talks on Constitution *[CTK]* 7
Havel Supports Dubcek, Tours Moravia *[CTK]* 7
Havel on Slovak Situation, State Setup *[Prague Radio]* 7
Havel Rejects Accusations of 'Hitlerism' *[Prague Radio]* 9
Deputy Prime Minister on Political Situation *[Prague Radio]* 10
People's Party Demands Changes in Presidium *[CTK]* 10
National Democratic Party Meets, Elects Chairman *[LIDOVE NOVINY 29 Apr]* 11
Czech Prime Minister Denies 'Shakeup' of Cabinet *[CTK]* 11
Dlouhy on Refusal of Deputy Prime Minister Post *[Prague Radio]* 11
ODS Not To Seek Dubcek's Resignation *[CTK]* 11
ODS, ODA Discuss Future Merger *[Prague TV]* 12
OH To Work for New Assembly Coalition *[CTK]* 12
Environment Minister Opposes Completion of Temelin *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 29 Apr]* 12
Czech Prime Minister Views Slovak Counterpart *[LIDOVE NOVINY 27 Apr]* 13
Carnogursky on Slovak Changes, Lany Talks *[Bratislava Radio]* 13
Slovak Minister Speaks on Economic Problems *[Bratislava TV]* 14
Klaus, Slovak Official Interviewed on Economy *[Prague Radio]* 15
For a Democratic Slovakia Officially Registers *[CTK]* 16
VPN Kosice Assembly Adopts Resolution *[VEREJNOST 29 Apr]* 16
Second Part Assembly Resolution *[VEREJNOST 30 Apr]* 16
Slovak Communists Propose National Accord Policy *[CTK]* 17
Workers Protest Presidium 'Failure' To Reshuffle *[CTK]* 17
Slovak Farmers Party Urges New Elections *[Prague Radio]* 18
Independent Slovakia Movement Holds Assembly *[NARODNA OBRODA 29 Apr]* 18

HUNGARY

Goncz on Economy, Minorities, Cooperation *[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 2 May]* 19

POLAND

Parliament Celebrates 3 May Constitution Day *[PAP]* 22
Walesa Speaks to Army *[Warsaw Radio]* 22
Makes Address From Castle *[Warsaw Radio]* 23
Hosts Constitution Day Banquet *[PAP]* 23
Two Candidates for Supreme Control Chamber Named *[PAP]* 24
Declaration on Peasant Unity in Elections Approved *[PAP]* 24
Interior Minister Remarks on Agents, Hidden Files *[TRYBUNA 27 Apr]* 24

YUGOSLAVIA

Markovic, Manolic Interviewed on Outcome of Talks *[VJESNIK 25 Apr]* 27
Collapse of Bosnian Government Predicted *[Belgrade Radio]* 28
Army Denies Report of Clash With Croatian Units *[TANJUG]* 29
Croatian Militia Ordered To Leave Vukovar *[Belgrade Radio]* 29
Croat Rebellion Defendants Deny 'All Charges' *[TANJUG]* 29
Defense Secretariat: Army Acting by Orders *[TANJUG]* 29
Socialist Party Statement on Croatian Events *[TANJUG]* 30
Mesic Comments on 'Mutilated' Police Officers *[Zagreb Radio]* 30
Stipe Mesic Views Croatian Unrest *[Belgrade Radio]* 30
Borovo Selo Shootings Described by Wounded Man *[TANJUG]* 31
Korenica Citizens Demand Release of Detainees *[Belgrade Radio]* 31
Party of Democratic Action Supports Croatia *[Belgrade Radio]* 32
Jovic, Mesic To Visit Knin *[Belgrade Radio]* 32
Reserve Forces Mobilize in Parts of Croatia *[Belgrade Radio]* 32
Serbian Government Statement on Borovo Selo *[TANJUG]* 33
Different Versions Given on Borovo Selo Clashes *[TANJUG]* 33
20,000 Attend Pro-Croatian Demonstration *[Belgrade Radio]* 33
Army Presence Eases Tensions in Vukovar *[Belgrade Radio]* 34
Radio Vukovar Resumes; Linked to Croatian Radio *[Belgrade Radio]* 34
Officials Restrict Journalists' Travels *[TANJUG]* 34
Situation Tense; Explosion in Dvor na Uni *[Belgrade Radio]* 35
Young Serb Killed Near Vukovar *[Belgrade Radio]* 35
Demonstrators Praise Volunteers in Borovo *[Belgrade Radio]* 35
Serbian Democrats on 'Anti-Serbian Hysteria' *[Belgrade Radio]* 36
Dvor na Uni Assembly Demands Army Protection *[TANJUG]* 36
Serbian Democratic Party Member Killed *[TANJUG]* 36
Army Units Arrive in Dvor na Uni *[TANJUG]* 36
'Large Concentration' of Army Units Near Drnis *[Zagreb Radio]* 36
Babic Says Presidency Session 'Doomed To Fail' *[TANJUG]* 37
Serb-Owned Houses in Croatia Attacked *[Belgrade Radio]* 37
Tudjman Explains Absence From Presidency Session *[TANJUG]* 37
Croatian Situation Sparks 'Opposing Reactions' *[TANJUG]* 38
Presidency Condemns Violence; Reviews Causes *[TANJUG]* 38
Further Protests, Incidents Reported *[TANJUG]* 39
Krajina Assembly Warns Against Attacking Serbs *[TANJUG]* 39
Slavonia Situation Called 'Very Tense' *[TANJUG]* 39
Mesic on Assassination Threats, Serbian Moves *[TANJUG]* 40
TANJUG Reviews Events in Croatian Unrest 40
Water, Electricity Supplies Disrupted *[Zagreb Radio]* 41
Vojvodina Assists 200 Serb Refugees From Croatia *[TANJUG]* 41
Mesic Expects Tensions To Ease During His Term *[TANJUG]* 41
Vukovar Parties Discuss Calming Situation *[Belgrade Radio]* 42
Mesic Accuses Serbians of 'Warmongering' *[TANJUG]* 42
Tudjman Meets HDZ Officials on Border Issue *[TANJUG]* 43
Army Tanks Arrive in Slavonski Brod *[Zagreb Radio]* 43

More on Tudjman's Referendum Proclamation *[TANJUG]* 43
Bombings in Vukovar, Borovo *[TANJUG]* 43
Daily: Croatian Leadership Spreading Army Hate *[TANJUG]* 44
More on Vukovar Situation *[TANJUG]* 44
Vukovar Police Say Army Did Not Fire *[TANJUG]* 44
'Mercenaries' Involved in Borovo Selo Killings *[Zagreb Radio]* 44
5,000 Serbs Stage Rally in Belgrade *[Belgrade Radio]* 45
Babic Confirms Death of Krajina Youth *[TANJUG]* 45

Premier Minister Fatos Nano Resigns

AU0205181391 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] Ramiz Alia, President of the Republic of Albania, received today Fatos Nano, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who, in conformity with Law 7491, Article 28, dated 29 April 1991, pertaining to the main constitutional dispositions, presented his resignation as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Ramiz Alia, President of the Republic of Albania, on his part, accepted the resignation of Fatos Nano, chairman of the Council of Ministers, but asked that the government should carry out its functions until the appointment of a new government.

Alia Appoints Nano Premier-Designate

AU0305185791 Tirana ATA in English 1753 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Tirana, May 3 (ATA)—The proceedings of the first session of the 12th legislature resumed on May 3, before noon. Attending was also the President of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia.

This sitting passed on the examination of the third item of the agenda: "The appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the formation of the new government." With regard to this, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Kastriot Islami, reported that the Presidency of the People's Assembly has received a letter from the President of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, who informs that after accepting the resignation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and having consulted the representatives of the parliamentary groups and of the political parties, he decided to appoint Fatos Nano to the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, to form the new government.

Numerous were the discussions related to the creation of the commission to deal with the working out of the draft constitution. This commission was charged with the duty to work out and prepare for discussion the draft-constitution within December 1991; to discuss, accept remarks, and put it up for examination to the People's Assembly within March 1992. Groups of Albanian specialists of various domains will be attached to the commission. This commission will have consultations also with groups of foreign specialists, jurists, and specialized institutes.

The majority of the speakers were of the opinion that this commission be a constitutional one, that all political forces be represented in it and that the opinion of the broad masses of electors be taken into consideration. The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Kastriot Islami, reported that the parliamentary groups had agreed upon the structure of the constitutional commission, participants of which would be representatives of the Albanian Workers Party (PPSh), the Democratic Party, Omonia, the Republican Party, as well as one representative from the Social Democratic party, and the party of National Unity, the independent trade unions, and the trade union federations of the working people. The deputies adopted this structure.

Then the floor was taken by the deputy Ali Alushani, chairman of the Special Parliamentary Commission charged to pursue the investigations on the Shkoder events of April 1-2, 1991, who presented the conclusions and measures proposed by this commission. Later he replied to several dozens of questions addressed to the commission by the deputies.

The Assembly continues its proceedings.

Alia Interviewed on Political Situation

AU0405184491 Tirana ATA in English 0959 GMT 4 May 91

[Interview with President of the Republic of Albania Ramiz Alia by the editors in chief of the newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE; place and date not given]

[Text] Tirana, May 4 (ATA)—Honourable President: You are just elected to this important post by the People's Assembly, by the first multi-party Albanian parliament. This is an important event for the whole Albanian public opinion, at home and abroad. As press organs we deem it as our duty to convey to this public opinion a message through your first interview.

What do you think of the current political, economic and social situation the country is undergoing?

[Alia] Before speaking of this situation I would like first to thank all our people, the working masses of the country, the political forces for entrusting me with this task of great responsibility for the nation. Secondly, I would like to clear up the fact how was it possible that two newspapers of two opposite parties obtain an interview together. It was a very beautiful coincidence. While the representative of one of the newspapers was waiting for me in the office, at the same time a representative of the other newspaper called me up to interview me. I am glad you agreed for such a joint interview. Regarding the economic, social and political situation, I also said in my speech at the People's Assembly that it is very grave, that is, there are many economic, political, and social difficulties. And precisely today, all our people, as well as all the political forces, are faced with the question of a close cooperation so as to get down to work. The people need tranquillity, the country needs economic development, and unfortunately the affairs are not running smooth. The spring sowings are not getting on satisfactorily, on the contrary they are worse as against the other years. The same thing may be said also of other sectors in which the plans are not realized for many reasons. For example, the economic situation cannot but spark off social problems which will have their impact on political life. Therefore the whole situation we are undergoing requires the all-round mobilisation of the forces, especially a close cooperation of all the

political forces, for the benefit of the people and the country's prosperity. In the meetings I had on May 3, with representatives of the parliamentary groups and political parties, I laid the stress on the need of cooperation amongst the political parties, if possible down to a government formation. Certainly, it belongs to them to judge and decide on this thing.

[Question] How can these situations be overcome so as the people profit from it as soon as possible?

[Alia] I think we have the possibilities to come out of these difficulties. I would mention two reasons: Firstly, I think our people are an industrious people, our people are fond of work, they lack neither the desire nor the will to overcome these situations. On the other hand, our country is not poor. It is very rich in natural resources. We badly need a clear-cut perspective of the economic development, the application of the reforms which stimulate the augmentation of production, the development of various sectors of the economy and increasing possibilities for the people's employment. Besides this, we badly need a cooperation with the foreign countries so as to attract foreign investors to put in economic circulation the economic assets we possess. But I reaffirm once again: The attraction of foreign investors requires political stability. Because without a political stability it is difficult for the foreigners to invest here. Therefore it depends on us, on our work, on our joint efforts to achieve this stability, in order to overcome these hardships and usher onto the road of the country's development.

Our country has another favour: It is a tiny country, and usually in a tiny country the good and evil spring up immediately. But of great importance is the fact that we are a small country, but we are not a country in debts. When I say debts, it is not about 100 million and 200 million dollars, stemming from the trade difficulties, but about billion of dollars obtained in credits as the others. [sentence as received] If we had debts, it would have been more difficult for the foreign investments, because foreign capital does not come in case a country is plunged into debts.

[Question] What is your opinion on Albania's future following these developments?

I hope that all of us should think of a much better future than the existing one, otherwise, what are we striving for? Personally, I pin great hopes on the lively forces of our country, beginning with the youth, intelligentsia, the workers and peasants, all the country's forces. I am confident that we might overcome the actual difficulties and open up a new page in the development of our country. All the economic reforms initiated in our country, but also the new ones to continue, [as received] should open up fresh prospects and will certainly create major possibilities for growth for the benefit of the homeland. Contacts with foreign countries will contribute also to the country's perspective development and will encourage various sectors of our life.

I think that we should give an impetus to creative initiative in all directions, urging all the forms of ownership, state, collective and private. It is necessary to exploit in the best way the minds of the people, to create them the possibility to act freely. If I speak of the process of democratization of the country's life, first of all we should think of a unlimited promotion of the creative initiative in all fields. I am confident that we have such major creative forces everywhere: from the workers, peasants, technical and creative intelligentsia. From this point of view, I am optimistic despite the actual grave situation we are living through, I am optimistic that within a very short period of time good perspectives will be open for the growth of the economy, the people's welfare.

[Question] Honoured president, what are the changes you observe in your new post as president of the Republic as compared to the post of the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly?

[Alia] The distinction lies in the fact that when I was chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly I was elected by a monistic assembly, whereas now, being elected president of the Republic, in this important duty I was elected by a pluralist parliament. This is the first distinction. The second distinction is that, being chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, responsibility rested on the collective, on the whole Presidium, whereas now responsibility is entirely individual, therefore I respond personally before the people's assembly, before the people. Naturally, this is something quite new, an essential change. Thirdly, beside being chairman of the presidium I was at the same time first secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the Party of Labour, whereas now, on the basis of the passed Constitutional Law, I should perform only the duty of the president, abandoning every leading function in the party. This is another fundamental difference. Being in this post I was entrusted with, I will do my best to be loyal to the people, the homeland, its freedom and independence, to that oath I took before the People's Assembly.

[Question] Finally, what is your advice to our newspapers?

[Alia] It is natural that the newspapers belong to two different parties, and from the position of the president I can give you no advice having to do with the program and goals of the parties. As citizens, [as received] I would wish that our newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE be newspapers serving national unity, contributing to the processes of the country's democratic development, assisting the public opinion to realize the situations and mobilise the people to set down to work for the country's development. Certainly, each newspaper has the right to criticize, each

of them maintains its physiognomy, often even in opposition with one another, as for the viewpoints it expresses, but in opposition and not in hostility. Because there is a radical difference between opposition and hostility. The best thing is that every act, not of papers alone but of every political party, contributes to the development of the country, to the consolidation of the unity of the entire people.

We are a small country and need a close cooperation. My best wish for your papers is precisely their contribution to this, each in its own way, each from its own positions, but always having the main aim the progress and development of the country on this road our democratic process is following.

[Question] On this occasion I thank you both for the interview and wish you successes at work.

[Alia] Thanks.

Plenum Releases Alia From Party Functions

AU0505133291 Tirana ATA in English 0806 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA)—The plenum discussed on Comrade Ramiz Alia's release from the leading functions in the party, in compliance with the Constitutional Law adopted by the People's Assembly in this session, on the rights and duties of the president of the Republic.

The speakers emphasized that Comrade Ramiz Alia's election as president of the Republic is to the benefit of the unity of the people, of the homeland. After wishing him success in carrying out the new duty successfully and with devotion, the speakers pointed to the continuous contribution of Comrade Ramiz Alia for the strengthening of the Albanian Workers Party [PPSh]. They said that under his leadership two main documents for the future of the PPSh, the drafts of its new programme and its statute, were worked out. These documents, that will improve due the discussion in length by the party members, will equip it with a courageous and scientifically elaborated alternative for the present. [sentence as received]

In his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized that he had accepted the candidature for president proceeding from the will of the people and party. He expressed his conviction that the party members and its sympathizers will realize it righteously and will intensify the efforts to strengthen their unity.

Comrade Ramiz Alia thanked the plenum and the party leadership, as well as all its members and various cadres for the fruitful social cooperation, the aid given to him and trust they put in him.

At the end of the proceedings the plenum decided:

1. To release Comrade Ramiz Alia from the functions of the CC [Central Committee] member, the Political Bureau, and of the first secretary of the party CC due to his election as president of the Republic.

2. The election of the first secretary be done at the 10th party congress. The preparations of the congress be guided directly by the party CC and the preparatory committee for the organization of the 10th congress, assigned by the party activists' meeting of March 1991.

3. The 10th party congress be held on June 10, 1991.

Alia Attends Martyrs' Day Ceremony

AU0505164491 Tirana ATA in English 1155 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA)—Today, on May 5, the Martyrs' Day, our people commemorated with profound veneration and respect their sons and daughters who shed their blood for the liberation of the homeland.

At 10.00 hrs., Ramiz Alia, President of the Republic of Albania, paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the nation in the capital. He laid a wreath near the monument "Mother Albania" with the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Presidency of the People's Assembly by the deputy chairmen of this Presidency, Aleksander Meksi and Lush Perpali, and in the name of the Council of Ministers by its chairman, Fatos Nano, and the vice-chairman, Shkelqim Cani.

A wreath was laid in the name of the People's Council and its Executive Committee of Tirana District. Attending the ceremony was also the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Albanian Workers Party [PPSh], Ismail Lleshi, and the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Democratic Party, Neritan Ceka.

President Ramiz Alia met there also with inhabitants of the capital who were there for homages.

BTA Poll on Assembly Members' Files Reported

AU0505163891 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)—Public opinion is divided by the decision of the Grand National Assembly to freeze MP's files, say the results of a poll conducted by the BTA. Respondents were 480 people from the capital and the country. 225 of them support the decision of parliament, 208 disapprove of it and 5 have no opinion on the matter. Those who disagree with the decision fear that in the future there could be people who, guided by impure motives, could reach after the files again.

The second question was who could be interested in making the names of the assumed importers of the former political police public through "FAX." The results were as follows: BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party]—247, SDS—74, the non-parliamentary opposition—57, KGB—35, CIA—11, the Presidency—9. Part of the respondents believe that the whole thing was fabricated by the BSP and the KGB. The suspicion that the CIA could have a hand in the affair arouse ironic smiles in some of the respondents.

Some of the respondents say that after the list was carried by the press there were attempts to violate the freedom of speech and press.

Dertliev Offers 'Center' SDS Election Platform

AU0405192391 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA)—The leader of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BSDP] Dr. Petur Dertliev is terrified by the possible halfway victory of the opposition in the coming elections. Today in an interview with "SVOBODEN NAROD," the daily of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, he motivates the formation of the new SDS-Centre Group with the necessity for broadening the electorate.

Anticommunism is not enough any more, neither as an appeal, nor as a single platform, he says, and adds that constructive ideals are also necessary.

The leader of the Social Democrats rejects the accusations of collaboration with the Communists and blames those who alienate the electorate from the opposition SDS [Union of Democratic Forces]. The SDS-Centre, which also includes the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Union, has the historic vocation to win all honest people for the liquidation of the totalitarian regime, Dr. Dertliev points out.

In the interview Dr. Dertliev rejects the claims that parliament is unable to pass a democratic constitution and other acts of vital importance. He can also imagine a possibility that the SDS takes part in the elections with two separate lists to prevent losing potential supporters. The "Centre" is for a preferential list which would allow a choice between persons and formations.

In a programme on the national issue on the Khristo Botev Radio yesterday Dr. Dertliev opposed all attempts to use Bulgaria in service of foreign interests. The occasion was a question whether the Balkans could act as a destabilizing factor in Europe as both the United States and the USSR have their interest here.

"We should be a road, not a bridge, let us show a way even to the people of Russia and let them follow us," the leader of the BSDP said.

Zhelev on Military Interference, KGB, Elections

AU0505164391 Sofia BTA in English 1502 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Madrid, May 5 (BTA)—Bulgaria's President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev rejects the possibility for a return to the totalitarian system and seas no threat of a military coup. But he does not reject a possible military interference if things get complicated, reads an extensive interview carried by the Spanish daily "ABC" today.

Answering another question, President Zhelev states: "I am not sure that the KGB isn't still acting underground in my country."

According to Dr. Zhelev, "the elections cannot be held in June for technical reasons." But he believes that elections are possible in autumn, perhaps in September.

The president believes that the Warsaw Pact should cease to exist, as well as the CMEA, "which has no prospects." "The CMEA should be replaced by bilateral relations, that's all," he says.

"Part of Bulgarian MP's are champions of Bulgaria's membership in NATO but I think that at present this is impossible," President Zhelev says. "NATO, as it is now, should not integrate the former socialist countries. Besides, it doesn't want to, as we saw when Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary applied for admission. If it changes its character and is bound with other European institutions, it could perhaps guarantee the military security of democratic changes."

Comparing the Spanish and the Bulgarian model of transition from totalitarianism to democracy, Dr. Zhelev said: "The transition from a dictatorship of the kind there was in Spain to democracy is easier than the transition from a totalitarian communist regime to democracy. The first only has to change the superstructure while in our case it is most difficult to transform the economy."

"The entire economic, political and moral catastrophe in Eastern Europe now is due to communism, it is the consequence of communism and results only from the application of communist ideas. The same is valid for Bulgaria," President Zhelev points out.

Assembly Cancels State Monopoly on Oil Products

AU0405154791 Sofia BTA in English 2226 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA)—After passing the protection of competition act yesterday, today parliament canceled the monopoly of the state on the import and trade in oil and oil products by a separate act. Since 1948 the state had exclusive rights on the import and trade in oil products.

It is for you to decide whether the long-talked about privatization of petrol stations will finally start, Mr. Ivan Pushkarov, minister of industry, trade and services said today, addressing the MP's. In connection with statements made by some BSP MP's that the canceling of the state's monopoly in this field would lead to a rise in the price of petrol and hence in the prices of all other commodities, Mr. Pushkarov explained that this has nothing to do with this act. The problem with the liberalization of fuel prices cannot be postponed forever and the government will come out with a proposal soon, Mr. Pushkarov said.

Mr. Pushkarov's statement made it clear that the government intends to privatize about a half of the petrol stations in this country and to leave the other half under the control of the state.

According to the experts, the canceling of the state monopoly on oil would make it possible for private initiative to develop in this field. And this is exceptionally important because one of the greatest problems of the economy is the constant oil shortage.

Ban on Sale of State Property Lifted

AU0405165091 Sofia BTA in English 1524 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA)—Today the Bulgarian Parliament lifted the ban on the disposing of state and municipal property which it imposed last year. Experts estimate this resolution as a step towards the transformation of state enterprises into joint stock companies, which will pave the way for the large privatization in Bulgaria.

The moratorium on the sale of state and municipal property was imposed after stormy debates between Socialists and the opposition in August 1990 and was intended to prevent abuses, chiefly the selling of property at a knock-down price. The attacks were mostly aimed against the managers of enterprises, the so-called industrial nomenklatura, who had been appointed merely for their loyalty to the communist regime.

However, as early as last December [1990] the moratorium was partially lifted, thus allowing the "small privatization"—the disposing of state and municipal property in the spheres of tourism, trade, services and catering.

Now the partial lifting of the ban applies to industry. The government proposed that the decision to sell means of production and other property of state and municipal companies should be taken by their boards of managers. However, there will be institutions authorized to endorse these decisions in order to prevent corruption.

Today's resolution of parliament is of extreme importance for the economic reform, it will speed up privatization, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev pointed out. The economic situation had started to change for the worse as the subject of market mechanism was lacking, he said.

The government has ordered ministers and heads of other institutions to sanction programmes for the decentralization and demonopolization of economic units, works, state and municipal companies and enterprises.

First Quarter Foreign Trade Surplus Noted

AU0405154491 Sofia BTA in English 2258 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Plovdiv, May 3 (BTA)—Bulgaria marked a 40 million U.S. dollars surplus in her hard currency trade in the first quarter of this year. This was announced at a press conference today on the forthcoming International Consumer Goods Fair to open in Plovdiv on May 6. Considerable changes have taken place in this country's export list. The share of the exported I.C.E. trucks, electric hoists, metal-intensive products and electronic appliances marked a 70 percent drop. Bulgaria has reorientated her foreign economic contacts and half of her export was to the industrially advanced and the developing countries. The share of the export to the neighboring countries has also increased. The share of Bulgaria's export to the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has dropped to 40 percent while in the past it was much higher.

Simeon II Has National Rescue Program

AU0405202791 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA)—Simeon II believes he knows exactly what can and what should be done for Bulgaria, shows an interview with "POGLED" which will appear Monday. When he was asked what particularly he has been doing for Bulgaria, he answered that a 40-year activity cannot be put into an interview.

"Time and the results will show what Czar Simeon does and what he can do. It will become clear when Czar Simeon will have the word and will be able to work in Bulgaria, not abroad," he says.

Simeon claims that his programme has been worked out in greatest detail. "Until there is enough democracy in Bulgaria to allow me to return, I will work the way I have been working by now," Simeon Sax Coburg-Gotha adds.

He has opinion on the files, on the trials against former functionaries and on the teaching of Turkish in Bulgarian schools. On this last issue he says that these are problems of culture and their significance should not be exaggerated.

He also has suggestions for Bulgarian politicians: to be led by the interests of the country and the people and not by party maneouvres and tricks in all important matters.

Press Views Princess Maria-Louisa's Visit

AU0405191991 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA)—Princess Maria-Louisa, daughter of Czar Boris III, arrived to Sofia in darkness. After inquiring at the State Committee on Power Engineering and the city council, the BTA found out that the turning out of the lighting along the boulevard where the princess passed was due to sabotage.

Today's press covers the first visit of the Bulgarian princess to Sofia in 45 years, the pathetic welcome last night and the resentment of thousands of Bulgarians who could not see the sister of Simeon II in the darkness.

"DUMA," the daily of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party], pays considerable attention to the princess. The daily's reporters failed to find out the opinion of the Presidency about the visit late last night. Only a couple of days ago President Zhelyu Zhelev delivered a pronouncedly republican speech.

The visit of Maria-Louisa is also covered, although with certain restraint, by "SVOBODEN NAROD," the daily of the Social Democratic Party, which is a member of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces and markedly republican in spirit.

"VECHERNI NOVINI" puts it straight: "The arrival of the princess is the litmus indicating the power of the monarchistic propaganda and an attempt to pave the way for the return of Simeon II." The unsigned note in the daily claims that Bulgarians are for a republic. Arguments are continuously arising in parliament on the legitimacy of the 1946 referendum. If not untimely dissolved, the Bulgarian parliament should consider a bill moved by an opposition MP demanding a new referendum on the state system.

The press stresses the monarchistic bias of Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, leader of the Podkrepa Labour Confederation, and of MP's from the opposition Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] who attended the meeting of the princess yesterday. There is some talk that other political leaders from the SDS were wittingly out of town yesterday.

Rila Monastery Property Returned to Church

AU0405154891 Sofia BTA in English 2108 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA)—Today parliament passed a law canceling an unconstitutional decree of 1961. With this decree the Presidium of the then National Assembly nationalized the Rila Monastery without having the necessary powers, and proclaimed it a national museum.

The Rila Monastery is the largest monastery in this country as well as one of the oldest ones it was established in the 10th century. It has been included in UNESCO's world heritage list. It is related to important events in Bulgaria's history.

Over the 10 centuries of its existence (except for the last 30 years) the monastery was owned and run by the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. Today's law actually restores the Rila Monastery to its former owner.

As over the past few years the monastery has had considerable problems related to the financing and the maintenance of its property, parliament will seek some solution to these problems together with the church.

Macedonian Organizations Clash in Blagoevgrad

AU0505150091 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)—Last night in the town of Blagoevgrad in Pirin Macedonia, after the townspeople rendered homage to the memory of the national hero Gotse Delchev, the monument was approached by a group of about 50 supporters of the so-called United Macedonian Organization Ilinden. Members of the IMRO Union of the Macedonian Associations and other citizens made a human chain and did not let the members of the Ilinden Organization, which has been propagating anti-Bulgarian and separatist ideas, lay wreaths and flowers on the monument. The representatives of Ilinden were met by shouts "Traitors," "Serbomans," "On Your Knees, Hirelings," "Repent," "We'll Never Let You Desecrate the Monument to a Great Bulgarian," and "Bulgarians, Protect the Monument From Profaners." The crowd hurled petty cash at the supporters of Ilinden to remind them that their leaders are paid tools of the anti-Bulgarian policy of Macedonism and pan-Serbian chauvinism fomented by certain circles in Belgrade.

The police had to set a cordon between the two groups. Its interference was the only way to prevent clashes and fights, the BTA correspondent reports.

Havel, Calfa Comment on Talks on Constitution

AU0305154291 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Prague April 30 (CTK)— Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today said political leaders of the Czechoslovak federation and of its two constituent parts, the Czech and Slovak Republics, will meet on May 10 at Lany near Prague to discuss the drafting of new constitutions.

Havel made the announcement after consulting here today with Federal Government and Parliament leaders. It was Havel's third round of talks on the constitutions. The first meeting was with Slovak political leaders on April 17, the second with Czech leading politicians on April 24.

One of the most controversial issues connected with the constitutions is the proposal by the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) in Slovakia that the Czech and Slovak Republics conclude a state treaty before a federal constitution is signed.

The idea of concluding a regular interstate treaty between two independent parties is unacceptable to the Czech side, Havel said, adding "the Czech representatives are trying to understand the reasons and motives behind the Slovak request and are trying to meet it in accordance with the way they see the whole problem."

The Czech side argues that to conclude a state treaty between the Czech and Slovak Republics, the Czechoslovak federation first would have to be dissolved, which they could not accept. Havel said participants in all three meetings agreed on the need to solve the problem in a constitutional, legal way. There exists one option which may have a chance of being accepted by all, Havel said but he declined to give details.

Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa said "We reject any kind of state treaty because there are no states that could conclude it. But it is beyond any doubt that there exists a very strong desire, especially on the Slovak side, to express the will to live in a common state (with the Czechs) through an agreement of this type, i.e. to be an equal partner in the creation of a federative state. A way must be found to fulfill this request."

Calfa rejected proposals for a trilateral federation as unrealistic.

The Czechoslovak Federation came into existence on January 1, 1969. After the November 1989 revolution the federation was strongly criticized for being merely formal and for not ensuring Slovakia's sovereignty. Since then ways have been sought to put the Czech and Slovak Republics on an equal footing. This aim is to be expressed in the new constitutions.

Meanwhile, there has been a strong push for autonomy on the part of Moravia and Silesia which together with Bohemia make up the Czech Republic. Moravian autonomy activists propose making Moravia a third equal part of the Czechoslovak Federation. This idea has thus far been rejected by politicians at all levels.

Havel Supports Dubcek, Tours Moravia

LD0405033991 Prague CTK in English 2311 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Opava, North Moravia, May 3 (CTK)— Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said here today the dismissal of Alexander Dubcek from the post of chairman of the Federal Assembly (parliament) would be a tragedy and there are no forces in the parliament interested in it.

Havel was speaking at a meeting with students and teachers of the Opava-based philosophical faculty of Brno's Masaryk University which he visited on his day-long tour of the North Moravian region.

Dubcek, a prominent figure of the 1968 Prague Spring communist reform drive crushed by a Soviet-led invasion, returned to politics after the November 1989 velvet revolution in Czechoslovakia. Recently he has come under criticism for his strong emphasis on the social aspects of the economic reform now being implemented in Czechoslovakia, and mainly for his support for former Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar. The ex-premier pushed for slowing the pace of the reform in the Slovak Republic, the smaller of the two constituent parts of Czechoslovakia, arguing with Slovakia's economic specifities.

During his tour of North Moravia, Havel was acquainted with the problems of this industrial region, now faced with unemployment and requalifications of miners as coal-mining is being reduced.

Havel also visited "his ward" in the Hermanice prison where he spent one-and-a-half years in 1980-82 for his activity in support of human rights.

The mayors of the towns visited told Havel people begin to comprehend that the questions of the state setup of the Czech Republic come only in the second place. First, economic and social problems must be solved.

The question of the state setup of the Czech Republic has been heatedly discussed especially in Moravia where some forces have been trying to secure a high degree of autonomy for Moravia and Silesia which together with Bohemia make up the Czech Republic.

Havel on Slovak Situation, State Setup

LD0505154591 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1215 GMT 5 May 91

[Interview with CSFR President Vaclav Havel by Jiri Vejvoda at Lany Castle in Prague; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Vejvoda] In the context of the recent formation of new political parties in the last few weeks and the activities of the existing ones, I would like to ask you, Mr. President, whether in your view the situation in our country, one and a half years after the revolution, could be, or even should be, different?

[Havel] The process of political crystallization is a natural one; it is possible to envisage it, and we did indeed envisage it. It was bound to take place. This process is in itself natural and is a part of our path toward democracy. On the other hand, I have to say that I am slightly alarmed by the form it has assumed. [passage omitted]

What should be most important is whether a minister is capable of being in charge of his ministry, whether he understands the issues to be tackled by his ministry, whether he is able to provide a good leadership within his ministry. His political affiliation should be considered secondary. It must be obvious that we cannot change our governments all the time according to immediate changes in political support, or aversion, or moods. It would lead to a great destabilization of those governments, to a destabilization of the executive power. [passage omitted]

I rather favor a stability of the executive power; I am not in favor of great changes. Sometimes a change is understandably necessary, and when making it it is is possible to meet certain coalition agreements. That is all right. Nevertheless, I do not think it is good to be in a state of continuous formation of governments according to the political will of various political groups, when it is still more than a year before elections. [passage omitted]

It is obvious that parties have to exist, but there are various models of parliamentary democracy in Europe—and among them there are some examples that are rather a warning about the danger of particularism. The European trend of a community of citizens emphasizes instead the element of citizenship. All of us are citizens, and we take our stances on specific problems, specific programs; we give our vote of confidence to specific personalities rather than to interest groups. It is, of course, important that many interest organizations, clubs, and foundations—political parties—exist. Nevertheless, this should not lead so far as to the danger that it might paralyze political life. [passage omitted]

[Vejvoda] In last week's conversation, Mr. President, you commented quite clearly on the earlier important events in the Slovak political scene, but since then we have seen a kind of parting-of-ways congress in Kosice. Following the events and statements at that congress, people are still asking what the importance of all of this is, or what consequences it may have for our country as a whole and for its federal institutions.

[Havel] Well, naturally, it has great importance in the economic sphere in terms of what economic direction our country will take—in the constitutional sphere, in the legislature, and the like—but what I think is imporatant at this moment is this: The Public Against Violence [VPN] congress brought into being two separate political entities, two political forces: the original conventional VPN, and the For Democratic Slovakia [ZDS] platform, which has now registered as a separate political organization. This in itself is quite all right, as something similar happened in Civic Forum. That is part of the process of political crystallization.

The issue now is what methods the new ZDS platform, led by former Prime Minister Mr. Meciar, will choose. It wants to be in constructive opposition, which is a very good thing, and if that happens, then it is quite all right. The issue now is how it projects this stance of constructive opposition into its political practice, how far it respects all the mechanisms of parliamentary democracy, to what extent it resorts to nonparliamentary methods of political struggle. This is always a risky matter that destabilizes the political scene. First and foremost, however, it depends on what program it adopts. The platform embraces the VPN's common Chance for Slovakia program, which is also that of the original VPN. Nonetheless, there will evidently be different emphasis in the application of the program; this will be reflected in other matters, in other specific policy planks and objectives, and that is very important. The program will begin to take on more clearly defined contours. We will see what sort of program it is, and it is also on this that orderly development, both in Slovakia and throughout our federation, depends.

[Vejvoda] Mr. President, on 10 May, I believe, you will be meeting some of our country's national and republican politicians for another round of talks on the constitution. What do you expect from that meeting?

[Havel] As you know, and as I have already mentioned several times on various occasions, I have been quite actively involved since the beginning of January in the process of drawing up the constitutions. I am trying to create scope for political talks, because I see it as a joint task entrusted to us all by the electorate to give this country new and good constitutions.

First, we had preliminary talks at a number of meetings in the Vikarka restaurant, after which I proposed a first version of the federal constitution, which I submitted to the legislature. I have held a number of additional talks, first with representatives of the political forces from Slovakia represented in the federal coalition, then with their Czech counterparts, then with federal officials, and now in Lany they are all to meet together, along with representatives of the coalition partners at republican level—that means the People's Party in the Czech lands, and the Democratic Party in Slovakia—and the talks should progress a little further. So far they have not gotten very far, but hopefully they will make progress. The decisions, of course, will be made by the legislatures, but it is a good thing if some of the spadework for the legislative decisionmaking process is done within the political parties or forces affiliated in the legislature. It

will be necessary to consult all the parties represented in the legislatures, and then it will become a matter for discussion by the public at large. In other words, not only by the political parties not represented in the legislature, but also by the trade unions and the various organization—in short, by the public at large.

As we know, the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH], right from the outset, championed the idea of a state treaty as a formal treaty between two partners, two constitutional entities: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. However, for the Czech side this demand for a state treaty as such is unacceptable, for the simple reason that it assumes the existence of two completely sovereign and independent counterpart entities—in other words two republics, which then under international law conclude a coexistence treaty with one another—but this is basically the confederative principle. Confederations come into being when two originally independent states join together on the basis of some sort of treaty. However, we already have a federation; we live in a federative state. We do not live in two independent states. Such a course of action would mean somehow momentarily dividing into two independent sovereign states, then somehow joining together again. This, in fact, negates the existence of the current federation, imperfect though it may be. It creates problems with the powers of the federal institutions and the Federal Assembly, which was elected on the territory of the whole Republic. Those are the reasons that the Czech side does not wish to accede to the idea of a state treaty.

At the same time the Czech side wishes to go as far as it can toward meeting the Slovak need for a document that would have the force of law, and formulate on a new basis the will of the people of the two republics to live together. This means that both sides will have to compromise. In my view the Czech side is ready—at least the initial talks indicate this—to go as far as it can toward meeting the Slovak aspiration or need. To what extent the Slovak side is ready to do the same is not entirely clear at this moment, but what is clear is that we have to reach some sort of agreement. If we cannot reach an agreement to set the framework not only for the procedural aspect—for deciding what happens when, and what the process of adopting the constitutions will be—but also for the content of the constitutions, then it is really a question of the future of our common statehood. It becomes a serious situation, and in my view that is a task for a referendum. That is why I come back to this referendum and speak about it so often.

I feel that the most democratic way of deciding a question of such gravity is a referendum, an opportunity for all the people to express their will on the matter. Though I am a supporter of parliamentary democracy, and though in last week's conversation I voiced pleasure at the fact that parliamentary democracy had prevailed in Slovakia, despite all this I think that even in a parliamentary democracy, in certain situations of extreme tension and conflict, there should also exist another not strictly parliamentary but of course constitutional method of determining the will of the people. A referendum—which in any case is a constitutional institution in most parliamentary democracies—is just such a method.

I still do not believe that the situation will reach the point where a referendum really needs to be held, where the matter blows up into a crisis, or where the politicians will be unable to reach agreement. One possibility is taking shape in that the Czech side intends to come to Lany with a certain initiative. So I believe that we will reach agreement, and I wish to do my utmost to this end. [passage omitted]

[Vejvoda] Speaking about your program next week, I should not omit your trip to Aachen, where you are going to receive yet another prize you have been awarded. This trip, as I understood it, will also include talks in Bonn, the capital of Germany.

[Havel] The Prize of Charles the Great, which I will receive in Aachen, is a rather important prize, though perhaps not well known in our country. In the past it was awarded to such famous politicians as Churchill, Adenauer, Mitterrand, and others. It is a great honor for me to get it.

Nevertheless, from a political point of view, perhaps the talks in Bonn—to be held one day before the award ceremony in Aachen—are more important. I will hold talks again with President Weizsaecker; I will hold rather long and very important talks with Chancellor Kohl. I will be accompanied by Prime Minister Pithart and Prime Minister Carnogursky. I firmly believe that aside from various subjects we will touch upon during these talks, we will also significantly move forward in our current talks about a new treaty between our Republic and Germany. This treaty is very important for us, and I firmly believe that it will be soon drafted, concluded, signed, and ratified. [passage omitted]

Havel Rejects Accusations of 'Hitlerism'

LD0305223591 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] At the request of a CTK correspondent, President Vaclav Havel expressed his view today on the complaint lodged against him by the Association for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia. He said that he strongly believes that if there were a trial he would win it and defends his remark about Miroslav Sladek's [party chairman] address. Vaclav Havel wants to use as proof a recording of the Republican leader's address. According to the Republicans, Hitlerism and anti-Semitism have no place in their party's program, and the president of the Republic accused them of it in his [regular Sunday radio broadcast] "Conversations at Lany".

Deputy Prime Minister on Political Situation

LD0305225791 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1804 GMT 3 May 91

[Interview with CSFR Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Miklosko by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded, Miklosko speaks in Slovak]

[Text] [Reporter] Deputy Prime Minister, you have met representatives of nonparliamentary political parties and movements this week. Can you tell us what the subject of the talks was?

[Miklosko] It was already the third meeting of this kind. I met about 25 federal parties that are in the opposition at the moment. I was helped by Czech Minister of Privatisation Jezek and federal deputy ministers of finance and strategic planning. Many discussions were held, some of them constructive; for instance, how to help these parties to get access to the media, how to improve their participation in lawmaking, how to finance their parties' activity, etc. Some parties were behaving in a very destructive manner, using strong words. I would almost say aggressive words. They stated that the government, [word indistinct] and the legislature got into power in an unfair way, that we were political dead bodies, etc. It would be a waste of time to mention everything. I am quite pleased that they do not rule this Republic at the moment. Such a situation of not knowing dozens of political parties in Czechoslovakia seems to me abnormal. The situation when each of these parties fights against the other and are unable to unite seems abnormal to me as well. A demand for early elections that was voiced very often at the meeting seems unjustified to me. The two-year opportunity that was given to this government and this legislature should be observed. New elections could mean many new problems; for instance, the fact that they would cost a lot. It is not certain that people would be elected who are better than those who are in the legislature today, and many things such as the work on the reforms and on the constitutions would be stopped immediately by the new elections.

[Reporter] There have been problems recently with the opposition, particularly in Slovakia. Opposition there is very loud. Can you tell us your view on this?

[Miklosko] I think that what happened in Slovakia does not have any analogy. A freely and legally elected legislature elects its presidium. This presidium has a constitutional right to change the government. It uses this right for many reasons, and the legislature confirms its confidence in the presidium—even if by a close margin. All of this is constitutional and legal. Immediately afterwards are insults, demonstrations, threats of strikes, etc. What I am most unhappy about is the attack on the Slovak National Council. The legislature in any state is the final authority, and to break through its doors is something that does not simply happen in the world. The world does not understand that and looks at us accordingly. Of course, everybody has the right to protest against what is happening, but he should do it in a cultured manner. A clear leftist orientation in this cannot be denied. If the deputies of the Slovak National Council call the presidium a politburo or a pigsty, if the former minister of foreign relations calls the whole reconstruction of the government a swindle, it shows you something about their standards as far as political culture is concerned. If the communist left goes into coalition with the Slovak National Party and with a part of the VPN [Public Against Violence], then it should also be clear to us what their aim is. The communists have done many nasty things to people in this Republic during the last 40 years, and now they are trying to appear as if it is they who can save us in this complex situation. They have not appologized to this day, nor have they felt any repentence, but they are the best again. He who has forgotten very quickly what the communists' ideology has done, for instance, to the Slovak nation during the past years, should from time to time recall when we all used to live in fear and pretention in the period of totalitarianism. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, thank you for your interview.

People's Party Demands Changes in Presidium

AU0305154091 Prague CTK in English 1247 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Prague April 30 (CTK)— Czechoslovak People's Party Chairman Josef Lux told journalists here today the 40-member Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (Parliament) Presidium, in which the party now has only one representative, should be reshuffled.

Lux said Alexander Dubcek should remain federal parliament chairman. "Dubcek is now one of the few politicians who can act as an integrating factor between the Czechs and Slovaks. Moreover, the current parliament would obviously be unable to agree on a new chairman," Lux said.

He said the recent talks between Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and representatives of Czechoslovak political parties and movements have been limited so far only to a certain group, which should include in the future all political parties and movements on the domestic political scene.

Czechoslovak People's Party representatives said the party, which associates some 100,000 members, wants to be a stabilizing and constitutional factor in the current political situation.

The Czechoslovak People's Party is drafting a conservative program for the mid-1992 parliamentary elections, based on the traditional values of ethics and the family, the party representatives said.

National Democratic Party Meets, Elects Chairman

AU0605100891 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 29 Apr 91 p 2

[CTK report: "Pure Orientation; Seventh Conference of the National Democratic Party"]

[Text] Prague— A few dozen members and supporters of the National Democratic Party [Narodne demokraticka strana] (NDS) met at the party's seventh and simultaneously renascent [obnovujici] conference in Prague yesterday.

It follows from the NDS program that was submitted to the meeting that the party wants to be a consistent opposition party of a purely right-wing orientation based on Christian and moral principles; tolerance, including national and racial tolerance; and patriotism.

NDS members also propose that our state and the nations and ethnic minorities living on its territory be represented under a single name, Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of a single constitution. In the opinion of the NDS, extensive changes ought to be carried out; in particular, in the area of the environment, the Army and the security forces, and, most important of all, in the economy, which should sufficiently protect the inviolability of private ownership and free enterprise.

At the close of their meeting yesterday, the participants elected a new party Presidium. Jan Valenta became NDS chairman.

Czech Prime Minister Denies 'Shakeup' of Cabinet

LD0305203391 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Prague May 3 (CTK)—"All I spoke about with Vladimir Dlouhy (Federal economics minister) was the possibility that he might be interested in the position of Czech deputy prime minister, what one would call a sort of sounding out", Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart told journalists at a press conference today.

He said they certainly did not discuss a shakeup of the Czech Cabinet as a condition for Dlouhy's acceptance of the post. "The Government of the Czech Republic is not in such dire straits that it must accept such an ultimatum", Pithart said.

Pithart praised the qualifications and personal qualities of current Czech Deputy Prime Minister Frantisek Vlasak who is considering giving up his post to go into retirement. Changes in the positions of industry minister, now held by Jan Vrba, and finance minister, now held by Karel Spacek, are out of the question according to Pithart.

On the other hand, said Pithart, there are great problems with Bohumil Kubat, the current Czech minister of agriculture: "Minister Kubat above all must decide like every other minister whether he supports the government viewpoint or not, especially since he voted for it. Ministers in our country are not yet used to the fact that there are situations in which they would leave the government not because of some kind of pressure exerted on (them), but because they differ with (it) on certain matters. And the honest thing to do then is to step down".

Kubat differs with the ruling coalition in the Czech Republic on crucial points in the bill on land, the legislation designed to restore land ownership rights.

Dlouhy on Refusal of Deputy Prime Minister Post

LD0405145191 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] The name of Vladimir Dlouhy, federal minister of the economy, has often appeared in new contexts, without us hearing his own view. That is why he met with journalists in Prague today at an improvised press conference. Oldrich Sestak also attends:

[Sestak] Good morning. Vladimir Dlouhy has said that he received the first offer from Prime Minister Petr Pithart to hold the post of Czech deputy prime minister as early as the end of last December, and at that time he rejected it after having considered all the pros and cons. He received the offer again 12 days ago.

But to become deputy prime minister for economic affairs is a great responsibility, and that is why it is logical that he would like to choose his colleagues as well. That is why Vladimir Dlouhy also spoke with Petr Pithart about the apparatus of the government and about a certain concept while he was proposing certain changes. The Czech prime minister agreed with this, saying it will be within his authority to propose this. Vladimir Dlouhy also stressed that for his part it is not pressure that is involved, and after the well-known reaction of political parties and movements, he told Petr Pithart as early as yesterday morning that he has no reason to leave the federation and to accept the post of deputy prime minister of the Czech Republic.

The reaction to that was also yesterday's meeting of the leadership of Civic Democratic Alliance and the Civic Democratic Party, which adopted a statement to the effect that steps will be sought to merge the two parties, and that they will proceed together in everyday policy. Vladimir Dlouhy said that these are not probe talks, and that the Czech prime minister should have had things better prepared when he made his actual offer.

ODS Not To Seek Dubcek's Resignation

LD0305143891 Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Prague May 3 (CTK)—Civic Democratic Party (ODS) Chairman Vaclav Klaus told journalists here today the ODS would not demand the resignation of

Alexander Dubcek from the post of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) chairman but it has fundamental suggestions concerning a reshuffle of the rest of the federal parliament presidium.

Although the views of Dubcek and the ODS are diametrically opposed, the ODS took this stance on Dubcek, being aware of the fragile political situation in Slovakia, Klaus said.

Chairman of the ODS parliamentary group Frantisek Houska said the ODS sees the inability of the federal parliament to function mainly in the work of the presidium. The presidium should be reshuffled and the political scene, which exists in parliament, should be respected, Houska said.

The same stance on Dubcek (Public Against Violence-VPN) was expressed yesterday by the rightist Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA).

The resignation of Dubcek and the reshuffle in the parliament presidium are demanded by the rightist parliamentary groups.

Dubcek is currently visiting Australia and New Zealand. He will return to Czechoslovakia on May 9.

ODS, ODA Discuss Future Merger

LD0305212791 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1730 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Representatives of the Civic Democratic Party [ODS] and the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA] met today to discuss gradual joint steps that would lead to a future merger of the two parties. The ODA and ODS found that in matters of economic reform, and on strengthening the role of the Federation in particular, their views were very close. In this spirit they adopted a joint approach to tackling some current internal political issues.

Attending the meeting for the ODS were Vaclav Klaus, Miroslav Macek, Petr Cermak, and others; and for the ODA Pavel Bratinka, Daniel Kroupa, and Vladimir Dlouhy.

OH To Work for New Assembly Coalition

LD0305215891 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Prague May 3 (CTK)—Civic Movement (OH) Council member Ivan Rynda said today the OH will work for a new coalition in the Federal Assembly (parliament) which would support government policy. The effort is viewed favourably by many deputies, he said.

The alignment of forces in the parliament has changed considerably since the June 1990 elections in which the Czech Civic Forum (OF) and its sister movement in Slovakia, the Public Against Violence (VPN) won a landslide victory. Both have since split.

The Civic Democratic Party (ODS), formed from one of the OF groups, now has 40 deputies in the 300 member Federal Assembly (parliament) and the OH, formed from another OF stream, has 32. Other former OF deputies support a former OF collective member, the Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), and some have not joined any of the streams. Six former OF deputies became members of the Social Democratic Party. The OF won 119 federal parliament seats in June 1990.

Rynda also said that the OH will support the Slovak deputies who have no plan to recall Alexander Dubcek as Federal Assembly chairman.

Another deputy, Petr Kucera, commented on calls for a reshuffle in the Federal Assembly Presidium. He said that the reshuffle will be good only if the Presidium's activity becomes more effective.

OH spokesman Jan Zelezny labelled open ODS demands for posts on the Czech Government "tactless". He said that the moral and professional qualifications of the candidates should always be decisive.

The OH will not accept a chain reaction caused by one change in the Czech Government but it does not exclude some replacements. Zelezny said that for instance the stand of Agriculture Minister Bohumil Kubat on the government bill on land can be regarded as a retreat from government policy and the OH thus does not know if he remains 'its' minister.

Environment Minister Opposes Completion of Temelin

AU0505210391 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 29 Apr 91 p 2

[Interview with Czech Environment Minister Ivan Dejmal by Jan Plachetka in Temelin on 27 April: "Two Units Are Enough"—opening paragraph is MLADA FRONTA DNES introduction]

[Text] Czech Environment Minister Ivan Dejmal was among the participants in the 27 April protest march against nuclear power from Tyn to Temelin.

[Plachetka] What is your ministry's attitude toward the Temelin nuclear power station?

[Dejmal] The first two units must be completed and put into operation, as there is no other way of replacing their 2,000 megawatts in our energy concept. But we are against the construction of the third and fourth units and against the continued construction of nuclear power stations in general. Nuclear power entails great risks, and the treatment of nuclear waste has not been mastered either. Newly conceived power stations will appear on the market only after the year 2000.

[Plachetka] Are you suggesting that we interrupt the nuclear program for at least 10 years?

[Dejmal] This could be done without even endangering the economy of this country. The energy that is supposed to be supplied by the new power station can and must be obtained through energy conservation and the use of alternative sources of power. After the year 2000, we can return to the issue [of nuclear power stations].

[Plachetka] Do you think that it is realistic to expect that the third and fourth units of the Temelin nuclear power station will not be built?

[Dejmal] Their construction should not be considered for ecological as well as economic reasons. Moreover, these two units would be launched some 12 years from now when even the improved units based on Soviet design would not meet the security standards of the time. We would just build another museum here!

[Plachetka] Do you have confidence in the safety of the first two units?

[Dejmal] I have confidence that everything will be done to ensure their safety. Not even the most ardent designer of nuclear power stations will tell you that they are 100-percent safe. A technology that has outgrown human dimensions cannot, as a matter of principle, be completely safe. That does not apply just to nuclear power stations.

Czech Prime Minister Views Slovak Counterpart

AU0505153891 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 27 Apr 91 p 2

[Interview with Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart by LIDOVE NOVINY reporter "ij;" place and date not given: "Dependable Man"—first paragraph is LIDOVE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] Prague—As Prime Minister Petr Pithart said once when assessing the personality of Vladimir Meciar, a politician cannot choose negotiation partners. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that personal relations have significance in politics. We asked Prime Minister Pithart whether he thinks that Jan Carnogursky will be a better partner for him than Vladimir Meciar was.

[Pithart] To a direct question, a direct answer—I believe so.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] Have you had the opportunity yet to contact the new Slovak prime minister? If so, what did you talk about?

[Pithart] Over the past two weeks, I met Slovak Prime Minister J. Carnogursky twice. These meetings took place on my initiative, in the Czech National Council, in the presence of the chairmen of both national councils. Of course, at the time, I could not have been certain that J. Carnogursky would become the Slovak prime minister. Nevertheless, I already considered him to be one of the key personalities on the Slovak political scene. We have spoken absolutely frankly, but unfortunately we spent most of the time discussing the rapidly developing political situation in Slovakia. Therefore, we did not have much time to discuss the relations between the republics and the federation. I gained the impression from these conversations, however, that whether or not we like the words of the new Slovak prime minister, we can depend on them.

Carnogursky on Slovak Changes, Lany Talks

LD0305151391 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 3 May 91

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by Lubomir Lintner; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Lintner] At a time when the Slovak economy is in a state of severe depression, the assumption by your political movement of a leading position in the governing power is a surprising factor. The point is that, following parliamentary criticism of the previous government establishment, an ordinary citizen will be expecting swift decisions yielding positive results from your establishment. The risks are great. Are there, at least in some respects, also some ways out?

[Carnogursky] In the political sphere, I can see a way out because there is no other real political platform or policy in Slovakia capable of leading Slovakia forward. On the whole, the positive response from the Czech Republic and from abroad to the changes in the Slovak Government constitute in my view a signal that Slovakia might receive at least a basic political backup. This is one of the ways out. As for the sphere of economics, well, we have had the results for this year's first quarter according to which we have made a saving in the Slovak budget. In terms of planned expenditure, we have an approximate surplus of 6 billion korunas. We wish to invest a major proportion of these funds into those branches of the economy that could revitalize the economy and bring about employment. This applies first and foremost to the construction industry.

[Lintner] The fact that the first quarter resulted in a certain surplus is quite pleasant. However, going back to your appointment—you see, I was surprised by the markedly positive response to your appointment on the Czech political scene. Several weeks ago your name was being pronounced in Prague with a definite contempt, namely in connection with the state treaty. The economic alternative of the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] had also evoked criticism. [passage omitted]

Do you think that is a reverberation of your standpoints?

[Carnogursky] In the political sphere these positive reactions, as you put it, are likely to be an expression of the fact that in comparison with Vladimir Meciar, they possibly regard me as a lesser evil. As for the economic sphere, I think that simply, even in Czech economic circles—but on this point I do not like to put emphasis on the word Czech but on the expression liberally oriented economic circles—people must have arrived at

the conclusion that social aspects play an important role in the economy. Christian-oriented economic thinking reached this conclusion a long time ago. So I simply regard all this process as natural.

[Lintner] I still think that a difficult struggle lies ahead with the federal economic apparatus, rather than with the Czech one, because voices are appearing saying that the nonsensical division of power is detrimental to the Federal Government, and this should allegedly be a reason for the failure of the radical economic reform and for the breakup of the federation. The draft of the new constitution submitted by President Vaclav Havel does not give too many powers to the republics, either...

[Carnogursky] But this is only the proposal of the president which, as far as I know, met with a not very favourable response in the Czech Republic. To be honest, my bet on pushing through this proposal is small.

[Lintner] Next week you will have a meeting with the president, and constitutions will be discussed there. Other envoys of Slovak political representation as well as Bohemian and federal representatives will also take part in it. Following the consultations with individual groups, do you expect that an agreement will be reached? Will the state treaty be discussed or not?

[Carnogursky] I will be talking about the state treaty in any case. It is likely that I will not be the only person to do so. I do not expect that a definite agreement will be reached at the Lany meeting. However, the meeting could result in certain further clarification of mutual positions and could represent a step forward. As far as the state treaty is concerned, President Havel noted already during the last meeting in Lany that Slovak political parties and movements are inclined to the idea of a state treaty, and from this viewpoint it is possible to expect that Slovakia will be acting in a more united manner there. [passage omitted: asked about the possible influence exerted by Christian Democratic movements in foreign countries on his decision whether to become Slovak prime minister, Carnogursky said that these parties played a minimal role in his decision]

[Carnogursky continues] As far as the assistance of these countries is concerned, then yes, I do expect their assistance, and we have real prerequisites to receive this assistance. However, I do not have in mind a kind of assistance when someone sends money to us on a silver tray. It will be the people from these countries who will be coming here and who will be telling us how they tackled their problems and how successful were they in doing so. [passage omitted]

Slovak Minister Speaks on Economic Problems

LD0605024491 Bratislava Slovak 1 Television Network in Slovak 1711 GMT 5 May 91

[Statement by Slovak Economy Minister Jozef Belcak; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I would like to draw your attention to some principal problems of our economy. About 10 months ago the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic was set up, and I am in charge of it. The ministry assumed powers over some branches of the economy that had previously been federal powers. Almost 500,000 citizens work at these branches at present. These branches are where a number of problems accummulated during the last few decades, some of them seemingly impossible to solve.

I would like at least to list them and characterize them briefly. Above all, they include the engineering industry. This was strongly hit by the conversion of the arms industry, by the disintegration of the markets of the Soviet Union and the former CEMA countries, as well as by the consequences of the Persian Gulf war.

In electrical engineering, the problem is above all low productivity of work as well as low quality of consumer products and spare parts. We have to plan and prepare serious changes in its structure.

The ore mining and magnesite industry have a negative impact above all on ecology, and another serious problem is the efficiency of mining and processing of raw materials.

The fuel and power industry is an important branch in every economy. In the fuel sphere, the problem is the high cost of extraction. In the power industry—on which the Slovak economy is very demanding and lacks resources—it is necessary to tackle the problem of completing of the Gabcikovo-Nagymarov hydroproject, the problem of security of the V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, and the building of the Mochovce nuclear power station as soon as possible. Of course, the Novaky power station reconstruction is also demanding. [passage omitted]

I am often asked whether I feel uneasy about tackling these problems. I confirm that I do feel uneasy, but not so much that it would lead to fear and despair. I think it is necessary to approach things in a very realistic way, but at the same time with optimism; and this is what we have done. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet of the restructured Slovak Republic Government has worked only for a short time, but it works responsibly and with initiative. [passage omitted]

Esteemed fellow citizens, I am glad I have an opportunity to speak to you today and to note that recent talks as well as decisions by the Slovak Republic Government and individual ministries had a positive influence on the course of action taken by trade union organizations in some enterprises as far as a general strike is concerned. I am speaking above all about trade unions in Dubnica nad Vahom, Detva, and in other enterprises. It is necessary to assess positively also the stances taken by individual movements and parties regarding individual strikes being prepared. Of course, it is necessary to assess positively also the stance taken by the Confederation of

Trade Unions. On the other hand, I was rather surprised by the initiative, for instance, in Ziar nad Hronom, despite the fact that very recently talks took place there twice with the Slovak Republic Government, and despite the fact that we have been currently working together with the enterprise's management on working papers for the Slovak Government regarding the continuation of production and processing of aluminum there in the future. [passage omitted]

Klaus, Slovak Official Interviewed on Economy

LD0305185191 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 3 May 91

[Report on news conference by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus with unidentified reporters on 2 May; place not given—recorded, Klaus speaks in Czech; Interview with acting Slovak Agriculture Minister Viliam Slovak by Ivan Bielko; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] At a news conference yesterday on the results of the IMF mission in Czechoslovakia, which is actually rather flattering for our country, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus answered various questions from reporters. Many of the questions were on the rapid growth of unemployment, on marketing problems of enterprises, and other unpleasant phenomena accompanying the economic reform. Here is a selection of Vaclav Klaus' most interesting replies:

[Klaus] The reform changes and changes in our economic surroundings are influencing various areas of the Czechoslovak economy differently. Their impact is very uneven, and we could speak about various concentrations of these effects and say that Slovakia suffers more in places than Bohemia. Naturally the reform has no different goals for the territory of both nations. The decline in production—let us repeat again—is not caused by the reform or by a concrete economic policy. The decline in production is caused by the decline in demand, by the decline in marketing. Whether in the reformed manner or not, the important matter is to be able to secure sales for enterprises. The external factors causing the limitation of demand are unpleasant matters that affected us much more than we expected, and now the important thing is what we can do inside our economy and in what way we can increase the demand for our products. Our chances are undoubtedly limited in this direction, but we are seeking ways to do this.

Unemployment benefits that have been paid out for the first quarter of this year forms about 6 percent of the sum allocated for this purpose in the state budget for 1991. Naturally, if the scale of unemployment is growing with time—we know that it was lower on 10 January than on 10 April—this however means a rapid increase in these expenses, but still the percentage we spent on unemployment benefits for the first three months is very low. Therefore there is no reason to panic.

[Announcer] So much from Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus on the reform as such. However, he writes very interesting things about the reform in agriculture in the CIVIC DAILY. He says among other things that it is mainly the factual absence of agricultural policy that is to blame for the current critical situation in agriculture. It is, however, agricultural workers who mainly feel the insecurity of the situation and the lack of concept in agricultural policy. Private farmers have marketing problems, and therefore they do not feel the need to look for an increase in their business activity. Cooperative farmers have problems, because they feel they are treated as though they were on the edge of our society. [passage omitted]

Returning to the article by Vaclav Klaus in CIVIC DAILY. The finance minister proposes to adopt the law on land without its transformation section, and very quickly afterwards to prepare the draft on transformation of cooperatives. The idea that we should not have our thinking blocked by the memory of the terrible events of collectivization and the irrational way of managing cooperatives in the totalitarian system is also quite realistic. Here we have an interview by Ivan Bielko with Viliam Oberhauser, [acting] Slovak minister of agriculture.

[Bielko] Mr. Minister, you have been put in charge of the sector of agriculture and food in the Slovak Republic. How do you see yourself performing this task.

[Oberhauser] I must say openly that I do not think that it is currently advantageous to put together the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management with the Ministry of Agriculture. Every section needs to deal with its own specific problems, and therefore I expect that a new minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak republic will be appointed.

[Bielko] The Slovak Agrarian Party has recently adopted an agrarian program, saying that there is no blueprint of the economic reform in agriculture. What do you think?

[Oberhauser] The Ministry of Agriculture was active in the past and was presenting its proposal. Certainly these were only outlines of the blueprint for the economic reform. In the last few weeks we have been discussing the material. The staff leading the Ministry of Agriculture is working very hard on its program of economic reform. I am convinced that in the next few weeks they will be presenting their program to the public for discussion.

[Bielko] About two weeks ago the land law was to be endorsed in the Federal Assembly, but it was not passed. Will the fact slow down the development of agriculture, or will agriculture develop without it?

[Oberhauser] We can exist without the adoption of a new law. The new agricultural season is starting. It must not be influenced by the fact that the law was not adopted. It is very important to ensure the food supply to the population. Farming cooperatives must work in their current form. Even if the new law is adopted, I am convinced that the ministry will be preparing its implementation in a very sensitive way in order not to

interfere with the current agricultural season and to secure its smooth continuation.

[Announcer] So it can be said that the program of reform in agriculture is not ready in Slovakia either. This, however, proves in what bad shape the whole of agriculture is. In both republics, this situation must be rectified as soon as possible. The crisis in agriculture must not be prolonged.

For a Democratic Slovakia Officially Registers

LD0305223191 Prague CTK in English 2136 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Bratislava May 3 (CTK)—The Slovak Interior Ministry today officially registered the political grouping led by former Premier Vladimir Meciar, following its official split with the Public Against Violence (VPN) civic movement last weekend. Meciar's grouping was registered under the name "Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)", thus officially dropping any reference to the VPN.

An official announcement on the registration said that the 17- member HZDS governing body, the HZDS chairman and members of the HZDS Economic Committee are authorized to act on behalf of the movement. The governing body was elected by the movement, then known as VPN-for a Democratic Slovakia (VPN-ZDS), on April 30 and it elected Meciar its chairman. The body is to represent the movement until its constituent congress scheduled probably in May.

VPN Kosice Assembly Adopts Resolution

AU0605090891 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 29 Apr 91 p 3

[Resolution approved at the Public Against Violence movement Republican Assembly in Kosice on 27 April 1991]

[Text] 1. Delegates at the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement Extraordinary Republican Assembly held on 27 April 1991 divided into two separate political entities currently called VPN and the VPN-For a Democratic Slovakia [ZDS] platform. The VPN-ZDS platform will register itself as an independent legal entity. Following this registration, the current VPN-ZDS platform will succeed to property rights and obligations in accordance with the principles and agreement outlined in the second part of this resolution.

2. The following economic agreement is an expression of this fact:

A) A VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee will be established and will have six members. The VPN and VPN-ZDS will each delegate three members to this committee. The agreement of at least two representatives from the VPN and the VPN-ZDS is required to endorse the resolutions adopted by the VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee.

B) The VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee will implement the equal distribution of the VPN's current property between the VPN and the VPN-ZDS platform within a period of three months from the adoption of this resolution. The VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee will guarantee an inventory of the property. The VPN and VPN-ZDS district bodies will appoint district commissions composed of an equal number of VPN and VPN-ZDS platform representatives. These commissions will propose the distribution of property in the districts and will submit this proposal to the VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee, which will make the final valid decision. The property, including outstanding debts and other property rights and financial resources, will be divided in accordance with the situation on 27 April 1991.

C) VPN and VPN-ZDS platform clubs and community, district, and regional organs will continue to use the property entrusted to them until a decision is made by the VPN and VPN-ZDS Economic Affairs Committee. Financial resources can be used after the agreement of the commissions established in accordance with section B has been obtained.

D) All the financial resources from the state budget assigned to the VPN in accordance with the 1990 parliamentary election results will be divided equally.

E) As of 27 April 1991, the VPN Articles no longer apply to VPN-ZDS platform members.

Second Part Assembly Resolution

AU0605093291 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 30 Apr 91 p 3

["Second Part of the Resolution Adopted by the Public Against Violence Movement Extraordinary Republican Assembly in Kosice on 27 April 1991"]

[Text] Following the departure of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement Republican Assembly deputies who support the For a Democratic Slovakia [ZDS] platform, the mandate commission stated that the assembly was still capable of reaching a quorum (of the 349 delegates present originally, 206 remained following the departure of the ZDS platform).

The VPN Republican Assembly then adopted the following documents:

1. The VPN Republican Assembly approves these changes in and supplements to the VPN Articles:

a) Letter d of Paragraph 3 Article 6 is revoked;

b) Letter c of Paragraph 3 Article 7 is revoked;

c) The new wording of Letter f Paragraph 4 Article 6 is: "revokes the registration of clubs and of community (municipal) or regional VPN committees";

d) Letter j in Paragraph 7 Article 7 is supplemented as follows: "revokes the registration of VPN district or regional committees";

e) The new wording of Paragraph 1 Article 7 is: "The VPN's supreme body is the VPN Republican Assembly, which is convened as a regular or an extraordinary assembly. The VPN Slovak Council convenes a regular assembly at least once a year. The Slovak Council may convene an extraordinary assembly—composed of delegates from the last regular assembly—to discuss serious issues. If more than one-third of VPN district committees request that an extraordinary assembly be convened, the VPN Slovak Council will convene it within four weeks."

2. The VPN Republican Assembly makes note of Mr. Alexander Dubcek's resignation from the VPN Slovak Council and of Beata Szilagyiova's resignation from the VPN Central Control Commission.

3. The VPN Republican Council has recalled Jan Budaj, Milan Knazko, Michal Kovac, and Vladimir Meciar from the VPN Slovak Council. It has recalled Jan Huska, Karol Kabat, Erika Michalikova, Lubomir Mlynar, and Darina Kasperova from the VPN Central Control Commission.

In a secret ballot, the VPN Republican Assembly elected Michal Horsky, Cyprian Juran, Miroslav Dziak-Kosicky, Rudolf Sikora, and Helena Wolekova members of the VPN Slovak Council.

4. a) The Republican Assembly has set the VPN Slovak Council the task of ensuring the reregistration of VPN members, clubs, and bodies before 30 June this year;

b) The Republican Assembly has set VPN district councils—following the separation of ZDS platform members in accordance with Article 7 Paragraph 6 Letter b of the VPN Articles—the task of replacing their representatives in the VPN Slovak Council no later than 10 May 1991;

c) The Republican Assembly has set VPN movement members and bodies in districts where—following the separation of the VPN platforms—the VPN district councils are unable to reach a quorum, the task of establishing preparatory committees for district assemblies and also of informing the VPN Coordinating Center no later than 20 May 1991 of

—the preparatory committee's composition

—the preparatory committee's representative who will participate in VPN Slovak Council sessions

—the date and place of VPN district assembly meetings.

Slovak Communists Propose National Accord Policy

AU0305153091 Prague CTK in English 1156 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Bratislava April 30 (CTK)—The Slovak Democratic Left Party (SDL) regards a policy of national accord as the best way to settle the present tense political situation in Slovakia, SDL Deputy Chairman Dusan Dorotin told journalists here today.

The SDL, formerly the Slovak Communist Party, is now an influential opposition party with 22 seats in the Slovak parliament.

Dorotin explained that the policy of national accord should include minimum political agreements on new constitutions, the future constitutional setup in Czechoslovakia, and the economic and social development of the Slovak Republic. Any other political course will lead to the threat of permanent crisis and destabilization of the situation in Slovakia, he said.

SDL Chairman Peter Weiss did not rule out the holding of early parliamentary elections in Slovakia but said present Czechoslovak parliamentary rules do not provide for such a possibility and the political parties would thus have to reach an agreement on it.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 May on page 3 carries a 600-word Martin Krno report on the above SDL briefing. Milan Ftacnik, chairman of the Club of SDL Deputies in the Slovak National Council, reportedly "denied the formation of an opposition alliance" in the Slovak parliament. The fact that deputies for the SDL, the Slovak National Party, and the Public Against Violence-For a Democratic Slovakia platform voted in unison at the last Slovak National Council meeting means, according to Ftacnik, that they all felt that the "composition of the Slovak parliament Presidium is undemocratic."]

Workers Protest Presidium 'Failure' To Reshuffle

LD0405144191 Prague CTK in English 1423 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Bratislava May 4 (CTK)—Over 5,500 workers out of a total number of over 7,000 staff of Czechoslovakia's aluminium monopoly producer, Zavody SNP at Ziar nad Hronom, Central Slovakia, plan one-hour token strike on Monday May 6.

They want thus to protest against the failure of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council (parliament) to respond to their demand of April 24 that the Presidium be reshuffled so as to reflect the present political composition of the parliament and to call early elections before the end of 1991. This demand was also made by the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) of Vladimir Meciar after Meciar was dismissed as Slovak premier last month..

Regular elections should be held next year, by the end of June.

Slovak Farmers Party Urges New Elections

LD0305131191 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] The presidium of the Farmers Party of Slovakia stated that the current governmental and parliamentary representation does not reflect the views and demands of the majority of the population of the Slovak Republic. The party, however, supports the economic reforms, which must respect the specific features of Slovakia, in particular in agriculture.

The presidium of the Farmers' Party of Slovakia also called for new parliamentary elections.

Independent Slovakia Movement Holds Assembly

AU0505210191 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 29 Apr 91 p 2

["mk"-signed report in the "News" column: "Assembly of the Movement for an Independent Slovakia"]

[Text] Delegates to the first All-Slovak Assembly of the Movement for an Independent Slovakia [Hnutie za nezavisle Slovensko] met in Trencin on 27 April. The movement has about 1,000 registered members at present. The assembly clearly confirmed the main political aim of the Movement for an Independent Slovakia: the creation of an independent and sovereign national Slovak state without any alternative solution.

Goncz on Economy, Minorities, Cooperation

AU0305134191 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 May 91 p 11

[Interview with President Arpad Goncz by Josef Riedmiller and Bela Weyer; place and date not given: "The Rich Have Become Richer, the Poor Poorer"]

[Text] [SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Mr. President, it is now one year since free elections were held in Hungary, that a free parliament was elected, and a government appointed. Is your balance sheet after that first year positive or negative?

[Goncz] Absolutely positive, because a system of political institutions has developed since then. Apart from the mistakes that we made owing to lack of practice, we can say that the work of parliament has yielded many genuine results. Despite all unpredictable difficulties, we can say that our economy has not collapsed and that there is hope for the economy to start moving again and show an upward trend. The self-organization of society has been promoted. An enormous number of small-scale enterprises has emerged, all of which have proved to be very flexible. Despite all that I have to note that the whole country is impatient and dissatisfied. Although it is well-known that the process of restructuring is a difficult one, people are dissatisfied when their standard of living declines. Society is dissatisfied, it has not yet even become used to unemployment. On the whole, prices reflect real costs, but incomes have grown more slowly than expected. This means that we are faced with inflation. All in all I would say that there is a big difference between the results and the atmosphere in the country, because the atmosphere is much worse than the results that we have achieved.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Mr. President, Hungary was the first country—a kind of vanguard—to begin restructuring and reforming the economy, as well as introducing democratization. Nevertheless, one now gets the impression that Hungary no longer represents the vanguard in this sphere, that it is no longer at the forefront. It seems that it forfeited its original lead. Is this impression correct?

[Goncz] It is extremely difficult to define who is ahead and who is not; I would say that even in the old days we were the first country in the East to develop a market economy-oriented mentality. Even now we are the country where the feeling for the market economy is best reflected in the economic laws. I can imagine that to the outside it appears that we have lost our role as a forerunner, because we have always been ahead of all the other countries; in other words, while the others are still struggling to develop this system of institutions, we are having problems extending and improving our already advanced system. There is probably something else that has affected us worst, because we were far ahead on that path, and that is the economic recession in the USSR. On the other hand, the fact that we started carrying out our business transactions on the basis of the dollar has also put a major strain on us. The way I see it, Hungary is both politically and economically the most stable country in this region. It is true that our government has been destabilized over the past few months, a fact that the world applied to all spheres of Hungarian life. If a certain region is destabilized, people expect all countries in the region to be equally unstable. I think that people look at us in the same way as they look at other countries in the region. I would even go as far as to say that Hungary has to put up with the repercussions of things for which it not responsible, such as the changed developments in the USSR, the political and economic crisis there.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] This raises the question of whether the Hungarian democratic system has been consolidated to a degree where it can survive internal turbulence as well as turbulence that comes from the outside, such as the end of the Soviet reform policy?

[Goncz] I am absolutely sure that we will survive the internal turbulences in the USSR. Yet the economic effects of this turbulence is a bit more difficult. A much greater problem is the sphere of economic relations, because 30 percent of our exports go to the USSR, and the USSR has difficulty paying for them because of its centralized economy, something that Hungary finds difficult to handle. Nevertheless, I would also like to note that Hungarian industry is so flexible that we managed to change our range of products and that we are now producing goods that we can sell on Western markets. We have a positive foreign trade balance of several billions [currency not specified], mainly as a result of our trade with the east. I do not think that it will change this year.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Yet the situation in Hungary seems to be tense. In the former GDR we have the phenomenon that many people are now arguing that the socialist system was not that bad after all, that is should have been improved rather than abolished. There is a certain nostalgia for the socialist system. Have you noticed a comparable phenomenon in Hungary, too?

[Goncz] I think here in Hungary one cannot talk of nostalgia for socialism, but one can feel that the people are insecure as far as their future is concerned, which of course has an impact on the atmosphere in the country. It cannot be denied that there is social tension as a result of differences in income. The rich have become richer and the poor poorer, something for which our society was not prepared. In Hungary, unemployment has not yet reached German levels, and I think that the restructuring of the Hungarian economy cannot be compared with the haste that is noticeable in Germany. I think that here, there are not so many unfulfilled expectations as in the former GDR.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Recently, reports were published in the international press according to which

manifestations of right-wing extremism, including anti-Semitism, have appeared in Hungary. Is that a dangerous phenomenon, one that is typical?

[Goncz] Of course, social tensions and insecurity appear in an extreme way, which is almost natural. Everywhere in Europe—I would say even in France or Germany—upsurges of anti-Semitism and extreme movements are recorded at certain intervals; still, as long as these phenomena are not accompanied by acts of violence—which was not the case in Hungary—one can live with them. Besides, as far as extremism and social demagogy is concerned, I can hardly see any difference between right-wing and left-wing extremist demagogues.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Hungary lies in a region that is very volatile. There is turbulence everywhere: in the CSFR, in Romania, in Yugoslavia. In the USSR the situation is somewhat confusing. What position should Hungary assume in that situation?

[Goncz] First of all, I would say that Hungary is neither affected nor threatened by national division or national conflicts. There are no large ethnic minorities in Hungary that might constitute a problem. Hungary can play the role of pioneer in this sphere. It would like to treat its minorities in the same way as it expects neighboring states that succeeded the monarchy to treat their Hungarian minorities. As far as our neighboring countries are concerned, we respect the policy of strict non-interference in domestic affairs. That means that we recognize the realities in these countries. I would like to note that this is not an easy task, because here people have differing expectations that we accept; our government has to take these differing expectations into account. To achieve more progress in this area, we are trying to extend regional cooperation with our neighbors. As far as the USSR is concerned, we have to recognize the absolute reality that our eastern neighbor is a major empire; this must be clear to us. We do not want to make the same mistakes the Hungarians committed between the two world wars, when the existence of the USSR was ignored. We are anxious to have close and correct relations with the USSR, I would say friendly ones, which is natural considering our economic ties. We are, of course, also linked with the West in our efforts, in particular since the spreading of democracy. We are anxious to use the advantages of these relations, and it is one of our objectives to join the EC. We envisage our security policy within a joint European security system. But, as long as such a system is not implemented, we want to base our security on mutual agreements with our neighbors and on regional cooperation.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] What do structures such as the Pentagonale—the cooperation between five countries—or the new triple alliance between Hungary, the CSFR, and Poland mean in this context? What is the idea behind such types of cooperation or such alliances?

[Goncz] I would say that the Pentagonale is the direct continuation of cooperation that has existed for about 800 years. From the early Middle Ages, Hungarian cattle were driven across Austria to northern Italy, even during the Turkish era. If we did not call our cooperation the Pentagonale it would still function as a pentagonal structure. There were times when this region was ruled by the Habsburg-Hungarian monarchy. That led to a very natural cultural and territorial cooperation. I would even say quite freely that the region is also marked by personal and family relations, because many Hungarian families have relatives on the other side of the border. So, on an international level, we could almost say that it is cooperation between family members. Regarding the triple alliance, meaning cooperation between the CSFR, Poland, and Hungary, it is supposed to ensure our survival in this part of Europe. Economic relations between these three countries have almost ground to a halt. However, the three are considering setting up an economic region. They do not want to wage war against each other, but they want to help and support each other on the road to Europe. They would like to see an integrated market here in this region, where German capital would be allowed to play a great role. They believe that security interests should not be defined in military categories, but much rather in categories such as the environment and the economy.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Mr. President, you have not said a word about Romania. How about the relations between Hungary and Romania, above all regarding the Hungarian minority in Romania? It seems as if there has been a relaxation of tensions.

[Goncz] A relaxation of tensions would be in both countries' interest, I think. In my view, it is attributable to the policy of small steps. The representation of the Hungarian minority in Romania is a political force there. It is even a very responsible political force. I recently met the representative of the Hungarian minority in Romania and, later, the head of the Romanian Parliament's foreign affairs committee. We agreed at both meetings that it is in both countries' interest to prevent tensions that result from the way national minorities are treated.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Romanian Minister Severin told SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG recently that Romania wants Moldova-Bessarabia to be granted autonomy. He said he would possibly even want to have a second Romanian state there, and in the long run, he could even imagine that region being united with Romania. Does Hungary, which has considerable minorities in neighboring countries, also have such aspirations?

[Goncz] I do not know precisely what the Romanian minister said. I can only describe our official position. We fight for and we call for basic human rights for the Hungarian minority in Romania. That implies, of course, the freedom of those groups to organize themselves, the freedom to travel, rights at schools, the freedom to speak their language, and religious freedom. The minorities must be granted all those freedoms.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Does that also hold true for Slovakia?

[Goncz] It does. We even consider it our own obligation toward the minorities. I think that this is the only way in this Europe, in this eastern part of Europe, where the minorities are so intertwined with each other, and I think that human rights problems should be solved the way the problems in South Tirol were solved.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Mr. President, how does Hungary intend to orient itself toward Europe? It has a tendency, which has also manifested itself in the Hungarian parties, to orient itself somewhat to the German-speaking countries. However, it also has another tendency to orient itself to the Anglo-American countries. In your opinion, which spiritual tradition that has tended to exist in Hungary should be given preference?

[Goncz] The question is too pointed, and I do not think we can answer it like that because in the final analysis, the German culture is known to the Hungarians, and it has also had considerable influence on Hungarian culture. I think I can say with a clear conscience that Hungary's getting closer to Europe, the development of democratic policy in Hungary, has been liberally encouraged by Germany politically. I would also like to see stronger economic cooperation, I would like to see it revived by the German side. I have realized that Germany is careful about economic relations with Hungary—and understandably so. We are aware that as a result of the merger with the former GDR, Germany now has to bear a heavy burden. We would like to see competition here, a race of foreign capital, which we do not have at this point. I would therefore be very happy to see German capital bring its influence to bear on Hungary more aggressively. I would also like to state that I am neither pro-American nor pro-German, rather, I am pro-Hungarian.

[SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG] Mr. President, you will be visiting Germany—both parts of Germany—early in May. Both parts have reason to be grateful to Hungary for what it did in 1989. Do you think that the gratitude of German politicians could have been a bit clearer?

[Goncz] My idea is that I would not even like to use the term gratitude, because I am convinced that there can be no place for gratitude among friends. That would only affect emotional relations. I am pleased that we did something good and that we were able to do Germany a favor. However, I would like economic relations between the two countries to be based on the clear concept of mutual advantage. I would even like to stress that, from a European angle, what we did at that time was as much in our interest as it was in Germany's interest.

Parliament Celebrates 3 May Constitution Day

LD0305223391 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Warsaw, May 3—In the morning Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz opened a gala meeting of both houses of the Polish Parliament to mark the 200th anniversary of the May 3 Constitution, the first basic law adopted in Europe.

The meeting was attended by representatives of state authorities with Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, the episcopate, political parties, diplomats and Polish communities living abroad.

The Sejm and the Senate adopted a declaration in which they paid tribute to the authors of the document and the generations of Poles whose toil, sacrifice and struggle had contributed to the regaining of independence by the Polish nation and state.

The declaration said, in part: "The May 3 Constitution crowned the reform of the Republic, laid foundations for a modern Polish state and nation. Poland rose from collapse, peacefully transformed its political system and was becoming a state of law, a state of free citizens and a sovereign nation.

"The Sejm and the Senate voice their joy that the nation can celebrate the 200th anniversary of the May 3 Constitution again being free from humiliating foreign violence. Waiting for new, fully free and democratic elections, expected to consolidate freedom, both houses declare that the memory of the accomplishments of our ancestors obliges us to work for the good of the Republic."

In his address the Sejm speaker voiced a similar thought, saying that the Parliament would like the current observances to become an upsurge of enthusiasm, to stimulate the possibly widest masses of citizens to continue efforts aimed at improving the Republic despite tiredness and great hardships of everyday life, this being an indispensable condition for the initiated economic and social reforms to bear fruit.

Deputy Bronislaw Geremek took the floor to underline the sense of regained sovereignty and moral integrity of the nation, solemnly taking responsibility for the fate of the homeland, that was recalled by the celebrations of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

However, he also uttered some bitter words concerning the current situation in Poland. "We face no threat of foreign intervention or betrayal... But we face the threat that personal ambition and party antagonism will flare so high that in the heat of arguments and struggle they will destroy the reforms of the state and the national economy. Then nobody will win. Then we will all lose, Poland will lose its only chance of rebirth."

Still, Geremek added. "I believe that all of us, the future Sejm, government, parties and entire society will have enough imagination and determination to conclude the reform in spite of the moments of doubt, in spite of all setbacks and inevitable sacrifice."

He also stated: "Just now when Poland is regaining its place among independent and democratic nations we remind Europe and the world of the fact that this place is ours and it follows our tradition. 200 years ago Poland was the leader in the construction of the state of freedom and law, in modern political thought. Declaring attachment for this tradition, we have a right today—experiencing hardships, sorrows and shame—to feel proud, to raise head."

National anthem was played at the end of the Parliament session.

Walesa Speaks to Army

LD0305123991 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 3 May 91

[Speech by President Lech Walesa at the 3 May Constitution anniversary ceremony at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw—live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, soldiers! On this national day, the 200th anniversary of the passing of the 3 May Constitution, I address you as president of the newly born independent Republic. Two hundred years ago, the foundations were laid for the functioning of a modern, democratic state. Their most important principle was the new concept of the nation. It was created not only by the nobility, but also by the middle class and the peasants. The Polish Army, on which the duty to defend the homeland rested, from that time stressed its national character in symbols, names, and ceremonies. Service in the Polish Army became a civic and not a class [stanowy] duty. The Polish Army of the Third Republic is to serve the Polish raison d'etre alone. To meet this demand, we are carrying out a fundamental revamping of the Army. The army of a dependent country is being turned into the armed force of a free and sovereign state. The supreme goal for this army is the service of the Republic. This service is its supreme law.

We are entering Europe as free men to free men; sovereign to sovereign. We are not entering as representatives of the particular interests of individual social groups or parties, but as citizens of the Third Republic. We were and are an integral part of Europe, which is united in its diversity. Hence our respect for others and demand for respect for us.

Soldiers! We want our Army to be as strong and modern as we are able to make it. The organizational transformations of the Armed Forces will also serve this aim. My wish to you is that your daily soldier's toil may serve the homeland well.

Makes Address From Castle

LD0305191391 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1435 GMT 3 May 91

[Speech by President Lech Walesa at the Royal Castle 3 May Constitution anniversary celebrations in Warsaw—live]

[Text] My countrymen! Two hundred years ago the Poles undertook a comprehensive reform of the state; the passing of the Constitution became a moral turning point in the history of our homeland.

This was the first constitution in Europe. An admirable reply to the watchwords of the American and the French revolutions. The Polish Constitution of 3 May—modern for those days—became an example for all of the civilized world. The work of the Constitution was destroyed by foreign force and treachery, but its message has lived on for 200 years.

The Poles are capable of rebirth. They must, however, be allowed to decide their fate themselves. The old Republic equipped the Polish community for the difficult period of partitions and struggle for regaining independence—this was a very valuable asset.

The Constitution gave us strength, fortified our conviction as to the righteous nature of our struggle, fortified the belief that the deeds undertaken in support of independence during the times of enslavement were necessary. It taught us that freedom is never given once and for all. Its task must be undertaken evermore by new generations.

Countrymen! This message is still timely!

We live in times of a great repair of the Republic. The victory of Solidarity is similar to the victory of the patriotic camp 200 years ago. However, we have not yet completed the repairs. We have not completed the necessary political transformations. To this moment, fully free elections have not yet taken place. We have not produced a Sejm that would have the right to prepare and pass a new constitution, a constitution measuring up to the times in which we live. A new basic law ought to be created by representatives of the nation chosen in universal elections, for this will be the source of the entire new legal system. We need this system as soon as possible. Time is pressing. Such legal-systemic solutions are required as would guarantee the strength of the democratic state. The new constitution ought to guarantee the stability of the executive power and the possibility of its changeover without disturbing the (?threads) of the state and the economy. It ought to assure the effectiveness of the defense and public security system. It ought, finally, to assure the observance of the rights of every citizen. Such a constitution, as that of 200 years ago, will allow the construction of a state that is truly modern, democratic, and independent. Our state must be strong, strong with the ideals of the new times. History again places a question before us: Can we take up the appropriate place in the free [word indistinct], free family of free nations?

The consistent political reforms have to be followed by the necessary economic transformations, and for this an efficient, strong state has to exist. Such a state depends precisely on us, on our consistency. We still have not completed the repair work, but our chances are by far better than 200 years ago. We have shattered the iron curtain that divided Europe. Today we ourselves decide our future. The most powerful states have declared their friendship and support. A united Europe will soon be created. Today we can develop a friendly, mutually beneficial cooperation with all states. We have been given an historic opportunity. Whole generations of Poles have not had such an opportunity. Our forefathers 200 years ago did not have it when they boldly undertook the cause of repair of the Republic. Thus we are even more responsible to God, history, and the future generations.

Countrymen, after two centuries we are taking over a great legacy. We must not waste it. May the idea of a free and strong Poland be a task for everyone who has the good of his fatherland at heart. May God help us with it.

Hosts Constitution Day Banquet

LD0405034591 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Warsaw, May 3—On the occasion of the national day celebrated on May 3 and the 200th anniversary of the Constitution adopted on this day in 1791 President Lech Walesa issued a banquet at the royal castle here tonight.

Present were representatives of the Sejm (lower house) and Senate (upper house) with both speakers Mikolaj Kozakiewicz and Andrzej Stelmachowski, government members with Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, representatives of political parties, social and professional organizations, and the cultural and scientific circles.

Among the guests were members of the Polish episcopate with Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp and representatives of other churches and denominational unions.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of Polonian organizations in foreign countries and guests of the "Polish Community" organization.

Addressing his guests, President Walesa said, among other things: "We are building a new Poland, an independent, democratic, and law-abiding one with a market economy. We have chosen the path of actual comeback to Europe. Providence gave us this opportunity. Many Polish generations never had it. Who knows if the coming ones will have it. Hence our responsibility to history."

Two Candidates for Supreme Control Chamber Named

LD0505204791 Warsaw PAP in English 1813 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—As the deadline for proposing candidates for the head of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) passed on Saturday, May 4, there were two candidates for the post put forward, namely Solidarity Deputy Walerian Panko and Wieslaw Woda representing the Polish Peasant Party in the Sejm (lower house).

Previously, the Sejm failed twice to elect the Chamber head as the first candidate, approved by the deputies, was rejected by the Senate while in the second voting none of the candidates gained the required majority.

Voting on the new candidates is to be held at one of the nearest Sejm sittings.

Declaration on Peasant Unity in Elections Approved

LD0405211191 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Warsaw, May 4—The National Council of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) Solidarity approved a declaration here today on the unity of action to jointly take part in the coming parliamentary elections.

The declaration was signed by chairmen: of the PSL Solidarity Jozef Slisz, the PSL—Roman Bartoszcze and Chairman of the Private Farmers' Solidarity Gabriel Janowski on April 17.

These organizations want to jointly create a new social, political and economic order in Poland. The declaration stressed that the PSL, the PSL Solidarity and the Private Farmers' Solidarity planned to reach these goals by their strong representation in the Sejm and the Senate.

In its resolution, the National Council of the PSL Solidarity approved also an annex to the agreement envisaging the setting up of a national electoral committee based on the principle of parity of the three parties.

The National Council supported the idea of uniting political forces working in the countryside to complete Polish reforms started by the Solidarity movement.

The resolution says that the coming parliamentary elections, to be the first really democratic elections of the supreme bodies of the Republic of Poland in over 50 years, are a historic challenge to the peasant movement.

Interior Minister Remarks on Agents, Hidden Files

AU0105202291 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 27 Apr 91 p 2

[Interview with Interior Minister Henryk Majewski by Jozef Szewczyk; place and date not given: "The Threshold of History"]

[Text] [Szewczyk] You are rumored to have at your disposal a time bomb. What I mean is a list of secret agents who have seats in the Sejm and Senate and even occupy high-ranking posts in some ministries. With trump cards like that in your hand, you can shape the political scene. Do you still maintain that these secrets must not be disclosed on account of the Polish raison d'etat?

[Majewski] It is your idea that I have this list. I assure you there is no such list and never has been one during my tenure, nor Minister Kozlowski's tenure. I do not think this bomb is in the hands of the minister.

[Szewczyk] Whose hands is it in, then? The nomenklatura's?

[Majewski] No, I do not use such terminology. I think this is a bomb in the hands of people who do not know what it means. As far as I am concerned, the files kept in this ministry will never see the light of day except for cases involving treason and murder.

I would be careful about judging the situation inside the ministry. In the past, some of the files included names of people who had never collaborated with the ministry. Only the surnames appeared. There are people whose files have disappeared. There are people on file whose details are uncertain, and there are people who were forced to cooperate.

Now that the political situation is becoming stable, is there any sense in going through all this?

[Szewczyk] Then why do people think the country is ruled by SB [Security Service] or KGB agents?

[Majewski] I think this idea is a current fad. Counterintelligence is the most popular subject in the press right now. This is the only subject contained in reports from news conferences.

Political stability and state security are the most important matters for me, and that involves the work of agents.

[Szewczyk] You only spent three months in the police before you became interior minister. Is that a virtue or an obstacle to your work?

[Majewski] I am reaping the benefits of that experience.

[Szewczyk] You describe yourself as a minister-cum-manager. You buy Western cars for the police, for which you are accused of intensifying the Polish industrial crisis.

[Majewski] I realize we have to salvage Polish industry, but criminals use mostly Western equipment, better and more modern than ours. Western cars for the police are not a whim of the Interior Ministry, but a necessity. In any case, our budget is controlled to the very last zloty, so there is no question of extravagance.

[Szewczyk] What causes the police the greatest problems, economic offenses or common criminal offenses?

[Majewski] Those are not problems, they are our scope of action. The problems are a shortage of equipment, a shortage of specialists, and a misunderstanding of the needs of the police among political circles.

We are indeed facing more and more cases of a new type of crime, combining several elements and skills, and the police have to adapt to it.

My sincere wish is for the fiscal authorities to handle economic crime. We are considering creating policemen who would handle cases concerning the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Justice. A policeman need not sit in the precinct all the time. For example, the only people with any real knowledge of economic crime are policemen attached to former state economic authorities. It would be straightforward to channel these people to the struggle against economic crime and theft from state enterprises.

[Szewczyk] You want to create a network of agents inside state enterprises, people who would report on their fellow workers?

[Majewski] The concept of "agent" is not unique to any one system, neither the communist nor the capitalist system. In every democracy, it is a civic duty to report crime. Under the previous system, anyone who reported that his friend had stolen something was regarded an agent. I have a different view of this. I have been to Germany and Switzerland, where it is the duty of citizens to report crime to the police, and no one in those countries calls such people agents. Quite simply, everyone does it because he believes that the material assets of a given country are the property of everyone.

[Szewczyk] Because of the harsh discipline of the past, people are now indifferent to law and order. I see you would like to see something like the old Citizens Militia Volunteer Reserve, a kind of citizens movement to help the police.

[Majewski] You are putting words into my mouth. There are no such organizations in the West, and every citizen should report any crime he sees to the police. If we began teaching people in schools and kindergartens what the law, police, and uniforms mean...

[Szewczyk] But we used to do that! Militiamen used to visit kindergartens and deliver lectures on observing the law.

[Majewski] Yes, they lectured on various other things as well.

[Szewczyk] In kindergartens? Do not exaggerate!

[Majewski] I do not want to discuss history. What I have in mind is the publishing of books and the organization of contests to publicize the work of the police.

[Szewczyk] Because of the visits to schools by militiamen, teachers were accused of extolling the totalitarian system.

[Majewski] I think these visits served a good purpose, because they made an impression on their audience and gave law and order a good image.

[Szewczyk] You would like to brush the past quickly aside, but certain aspects of police activity caused major repercussions. It is not easy to create a good image of the police if it is even necessary to fire policemen. Three thousand policemen dismissed for legal violations is a serious issue.

[Majewski] Those 3,000 dismissed citizen militiamen or policemen were dismissed for various reasons—for breaking the law or doing things policemen are not supposed to do. This is a good illustration of the fact that the ministry has a mechanism for keeping tabs on the work of the police. We have crossed a certain threshold of history, and the only criteria now are professional competence and loyalty, not the emotions of politicians and journalists.

[Szewczyk] You predecessor installed 100 electronic bugging devices. Have you increased or decreased that number?

[Majewski] There might have been 100—or even more—bugs installed to solve particular murders or obtain information about specific crimes. For instance, one can install a bug in a coffee house if it is impossible to set up an agent to mix with the group and glean information from them. I consider it perfectly normal to use bugs in criminal affairs.

[Szewczyk] But coffee houses are not just frequented by criminals. Politicians like to go to them as well.

[Majewski] The installation of a bugging device involves so many rules and regulations from the Interior and Justice Ministries that suspicions of using them to eavesdrop on politicians are unfounded.

[Szewczyk] What do you consider the greatest threat to public security?

[Majewski] The increase in the number of robberies. More people possess weapons now. Voivodship police chiefs have many ways to restrict the issue of weapons permits, but we note too many cases where an attacker holds a gun to his victim's temple.

[Szewczyk] The police, especially the Office for the Protection of the State, have been joined by many people who used to combat the previous authorities. Now they are meant to represent the present authorities.

[Majewski] They are valuable people. The ministry has been joined by people who wanted a career.

[Szewczyk] Or money, or an apartment.

[Majewski] I am talking about those who have completed higher education and are now joining the police. They are fascinated with their profession—and that is something new. The material aspect is also important, especially because these people are taking over leadership posts.

[Szewczyk] When you explained how you ended up in the police, you said it was because you had not "slipped up during martial war." What did you mean?

[Majewski] During martial law I acted in the underground, so I had an opportunity to do something I might have regretted. I was invited to cooperate, and had an opportunity for very rapid promotion at college and inside "Solidarity." I refused categorically. That was what I meant.

Markovic, Manolic Interviewed on Outcome of Talks

AU0405174491 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 91 p 5

["Exclusive" report on interviews with Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic and Croatian Government President Josip Manolic by Jadranko Sinkovic in Zagreb on 24 April]

[Excerpts] After the talks between the members of the Croatian government and the Federal Executive Council [FEC], both prime ministers summed up for VJESNIK the results of the current process of reforms and the stands of the Croatian and federal governments. The journalist's impression is that Ante Markovic was satisfied with the agreement reached at the end of the talks.

"Expenditure Is Under Control"

[Sinkovic] Are you pleased with the way your "package of measures" was received in the Federal Assembly? Are you satisfied with the current policy of relaxation, especially with regard to your program?

[Markovic] The discussion in the SFRY Assembly has confirmed that the Federal Assembly is staying on the reform course. I am only sorry that nobody raised the question of confidence in the Federal Government because this would have really demonstrated the kind of support the government enjoys.

Agreement on the Majority of Issues

[Sinkovic] Was your meeting with Mr. Manolic today a conversation or a conference?

[Markovic] The key points of the meeting were to enable Croatia to make a constructive contribution so that all the system's functions could be reestablished at the federal level. This is my answer. I think that we have clarified all outstanding issues to date. We agreed on the majority of issues, but have agreed to hold more meetings concerning issues that require more specific elaboration.

[Sinkovic] The financing of the budget, especially the part of the budget earmarked for the Army, was probably debatable. What are you as federal prime minister planning to do in this respect?

[Markovic] A number of things have already been undertaken. For instance, we have already significantly reduced the budget. The financing of the Army has already been reduced to a very modest level that is far from what the Army is legally entitled to receive. Once we sort out the situation in the country, whatever we agree on, we will, if we stay together, have to have a joint army, which will, I believe, have to be properly equipped in the interest of all of us. [passage omitted]

"We Are Witnessing a Policy of Relaxation"

[Sinkovic] Mr. Manolic, was your meeting with FEC President Ante Markovic conversation or a conference?

[Manolic] It was both a conversation and a conference. We focused our attention on three issues. The first issue was that of the budget's income and expenditure. I think that we agreed that the size of the budget is satisfactory considering the recent devaluation of the dinar. So, the budget could remain smaller than envisaged. Croatia stuck to its position concerning the financing of the budget, to the position of fixed contributions regarding everything except customs duties, which would be the only source revenue for the federation. Some other options remained to be worked out, above all, a tax on goods, in which case fixed contributions would have to be lowered.

How to Finance the Army?

The other issue is the question of expenditure. Our main objection refers to the largest items of expenditure, namely money for the Army. In addition, we have a strictly political objection to the budget expenditure on the Army in view of the continuous tensions and the Army's confrontation with the policies and stands of the Republic of Croatia. [passage omitted]

Third, we discussed the problem of the monetary system. The important thing for Croatia regarding the monetary system is that we should create a system that would prevent all breaches, fraud, and crimes that we have had in the past. We also want to see the end of so-called selective loans because they have always been earmarked for certain regions, republics, and branches of the economy. We think that this should be completely scrapped and that such funds should be distributed according to the gross national income of every republic. [passage omitted]

[Sinkovic] Are you satisfied with the talks you held with Prime Minister Markovic?

[Manolic] We are not completely satisfied because we have not resolved the main problem, the problem of the future. However, this was not the task of today's conversations.

Jovic's Type of Reform Is Behind Us

[Sinkovic] Did you read Mr. Jovic's report?

[Manolic] Mr. Jovic is leaving the SFRY Presidency with the same views and assessments with which he entered it. For him, nothing has changed in the past year during which democratic changes took place in Yugoslavia. In these democratic changes he sees the disintegration of Yugoslavia. This is only correct to the extent that the old Yugoslavia has disintegrated, the kind of Yugoslavia he obviously wishes for. [passage omitted]

Collapse of Bosnian Government Predicted

AU0505202191 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 5 May 91

[Ljubomir Nikolic report]

[Text] Stipe Mesic's prediction that interethnic conflicts will be transferred to Bosnia-Hercegovina could come true. Events in Croatia have in the last few days had an adverse effect on the already deteriorated relations between Serbs and Croats and Serbs and Muslims. Yugoslav and Bosnia-Hercegovina flags were set on fire in Livno and Bugojno, and an announcement came from the local Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] in Posusje that its members were willing to go help their brothers in Croatia.

In the headquarters of the Party of Democratic Action [SDA] and the HDZ in Sarajevo it was announced two days ago that full support is given to the Croatian leadership, and last night the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosnia-Hercegovina sharply condemned the assault on the Serbian people in Krajina and Slavonia. Immediately after Mesic's announcement, [word indistinct] in Capljina, members of the HDZ fired shots from all kinds of weapons until 0300 calling in an insulting way for Serbs to come out of their homes.

These events confirm our forebodings and awareness that the Neretva Valley could become the place where militant members of the HDZ would bring fire into Bosnia-Hercegovina from Croatia. This is stated in yesterday's announcement by the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which demands that the relevant republican and federal organs energetically prevent the creation of new hotbeds of tension in Yugoslavia.

The people here await every day with anxiety and fear of new friction and conflicts between parties.

The formation of the community of communes of the Bosnian Krajina and eastern Hercegovina and the intention of the communes of Pale, Sokolac, and some others in the Drina River Valley to form an association have disturbed the Muslim and Croatian population in the republic. Almost in the same way, Serbs have been disturbed by the fact that the region of western Hercegovina has for quite a long time basically been a special national enclave in this republic and that in its political mood, it is closer to Franjo Tudjman than the republican leadership in Sarajevo.

The Serbs in the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic, say that their role in this body has been marginalized; that they were not informed of the talks between Alija Izetbegovic and Ante Markovic; that many things are done behind their backs; and that a coalition between the SDA and the HDZ operates in the Presidency.

The situation is similar in the republican government, where the ministers of Serbian nationality vote against the stands of the [words indistinct] the Bosnian Krajina and eastern Hercegovina.

New disagreements could be expected actually along these lines in the Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the next few days, and even a complete collapse of the partnership of the three victorious national parties, which could lead to the fall of the republican government. That is to say, Jure Pelivan's cabinet is due to make a decision on regionalization in the republic, concerning which the stands of the three parties are totally diverse and irreconcilable. The SDA and the HDZ have energetically opposed the association of communes, thinking that this involves national homogenization, while the Serbian Democratic Party has no intention of allowing this association of the Bosnian Krajina and Bosnia-Hercegovina communes not to be carried out to the end.

If one adds (?to this) the different stands on the upcoming referendum and the question of the sovereignty of Bosnia-Hercegovina, then the picture of the Bosnia-Hercegovina political scene is more complete. In any case, [words indistinct] the meeting of the six leaders in Sarajevo actually takes place next week, (?the position) of Alija Izetbegovic in these talks is now more difficult than it was at Brdo near Kranj and Cetinje.

This is how Serbian Democratic Party President Radovan Karadzic assesses the political situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina:

[Nikolic] In light of the latest events, is the Serbian Democratic Party the guarantor for the Serbian people that the genocide of 1914 and 1941 will not be repeated in this area?

[Karadzic] It definitely is. It is not only the guarantor that the genocide of 1914 and 1941 will not be repeated but that the cultural genocide of the communist [word indistinct] will not be [word indistinct], when the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina were accused in advance of having links with Serbia and when Serbian intellectuals suffered for having any links with Serbia.

In line with the Constitution, laws, and international charters that Yugoslavia has signed, we will guarantee the Serbian people that there will not be any majoritarianism and we will guarantee if need be territorial autonomy for Serbs (?who are in a majority) and personal autonomy for Serbs (?who are in a minority). In any case, we will not allow Serbs to be dominated, even though we will soon, and this is the first announcement of this, be issuing a certain dossier on [word indistinct] barbarism, which shows that Serbs can be conquered in different ways, that they can be put in a subordinate position, which was the case in the past communist period and of course, we will not allow this to happen in the democratic future.

Army Denies Report of Clash With Croatian Units

LD0305103891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Army last night denied a claim by the Croatian news agency HINA that its members participated in yesterday's armed clash with Croatian Interior Ministry units in Borovo Selo.

Armoured units of the Army entered Borovo Selo yesterday afternoon, following the armed clash between Croatian police and majority Serbian population of this place in Slavonia, in the northeast of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

Twelve Croatian policemen and three civilians died in the clash.

An announcement issued by the Belgrade-based command of the First Military District, which covers a section of Slavonia, stresses that "Yugoslav Army members used no firearms or fired a single bullet during the tragic events at Borovo Selo."

It points out that the "armed conflict was interrupted and further bloodshed prevented by the involvement of Yugoslav Army units."

The command assesses HINA's report as a "complete forgery and heavy charge, calculated to provoke anti-Army feelings and discredit the Yugoslav Army."

Croatian Militia Ordered To Leave Vukovar

AU0305145291 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 May 91

[Interview with Croatian Assembly Deputy Milenko Milinkovic by Djordje Vlajic; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The situation in Vukovar and the surrounding area was discussed in the conversation that Milenko Milinkovic, deputy in the Assembly of Croatia, held with Djordje Vlajic.

[Vlajic] Are you in contact with the authorities in Croatia?

[Milinkovic] I had a conversation this morning with Minister Boljkovac and his assistant, Mr. Degoricija, who announced that they had given the order for the withdrawal of the Minsitry of Internal Affairs forces and appealed for all available means to be used to calm the situation and seek a solution peacefully. Talks were also held this morning between parties, and most of the participants have been active in this direction.

Therefore, maximum efforts are now being made to, first of all, free roads and in some way establish normal living conditions in the commune, and then to find a way to somewhat normalize the whole situation. [passage omitted]

Croat Rebellion Defendants Deny 'All Charges'

LD0305182191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1419 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Zagreb, May 3 (TANJUG)—All four persons accused of preparing and helping in the armed rebellion against the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia denied all charges raised against them at their trial in the Zagreb District Court and announced that from now on they will defend themselves by [words indistinct].

This was set out by the two chief defendents in their defence yesterday and the third and fourth today.

The defendents denied the charges raised against them, saying they were false and arbitrary, assessing the trial as irregular. One of the two chief defendents said he was forced to give a false statement during the investigation procedure.

All four defendents are Serbs—three are from Belgrade and one from the Croatian town of Dvor Na Uni. They were arrested on November 29 of last year in Croatian territory and during their arrests a large number of weapons was found in their possession.

The counsels for the defence objected that the reports on the investigation which were in the possession of the president of the court council differed from the photocopy which was in the hands of the defence, and warned that this was not only a case of unauthorized alteration of reports but was against the law.

The trial will continue on Monday, May 6, with the hearings of witnesses, mostly policemen of Dvor Na Uni who were present during the arrests.

Defense Secretariat: Army Acting by Orders

LD0305154691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG)—Regarding the crude lies about and accusations against the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] made by individuals in prominent positions, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense (SSNO) is issuing the following statement:

Instead of calming down the extremely dramatic situation, some leaders are fomenting interethnic conflicts and at the same time attacking the JNA, although the Army is carrying out its duties consistently and is preventing, with considerable effort, the escalation of increasingly dangerous interethnic conflicts. In an unceasing propaganda campaign waged against the JNA, one of the warring parties claims that the Army leadership is disunited, and the other that the Army is carrying not out some tasks which were allegedly given to it.

Both claims are completely untrue. They are forms of crude manipulation aimed at bringing the Army into disrepute and denying one's own responsibility for the latest developments. The SSNO stresses on this occasion too that the Army leadership is united and that the JNA has acted in accordance with the tasks prescribed by the SFRY Presidency.

Hence, it is high time to end the practice of deceiving the public and spreading untruths about the JNA.

Socialist Party Statement on Croatian Events

LD0305171191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG)—News about the latest use of force against the Serbian nation in Croatia has been received with great bitterness, as stressed in a statement issued by the executive committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS], which was sent to TANJUG today.

The SPS expresses sorrow at the loss of human lives and places responsibility for this on the leadership of the Republic of Croatia. "The will of the Serbian nation and its legitimate right to live in equality and in one state cannot be abolished by state terror and the use of force against the interests of the Serbian nation in the Republic of Croatia. We call on everyone in Yugoslavia to request peacefully a democratic resolution for the future of the Yugoslav community and of all the citizens and peoples in it," the statement says.

"We request that the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council immediately do everything to protect peoples' lives, which are more vital and more important than any policy and ideology, and that any further exacerbation and clashes, which are leading to the most serious consequences for all peoples and citizens of Yugosalvia, be prevented as a matter of urgency."

"The SPS, this statement stresses among other things, remaining consistent to its orientation concerning national and civil equality, advocates that the SFRY Assembly urgently react to the trampling underfoot of the basic human and national rights of the Serbian nation in Croatia."

Mesic Comments on 'Mutilated' Police Officers

LD0305163991 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 3 May 91

[Interview with Stipe Mesic, Croatia's member of the SFRY Presidency, by Belgrade Radio reporter Vesna Knezevic in Zagreb on 3 May—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Mesic] For the time being the situation in Croatia is under control but what happened is alien to the civlized world. Perhaps somewhere far away from here this is possible. What happened in Borovo Selo was that a police patrol had been led to a trap and taken hostage with the sole aim to ask the police to take back these captive policemen, whereupon they were fired on. These people were wounded, taken hostage, and eventually mutilated and stabbed. They were killed in the most appalling way and eventually liquidated with a shot in the back of their heads.

[Knezevic] Croatian Radio carried a report tonight that the four Croatian policemen were mutilated before they were killed. Is this true?

[Mesic] Yes, they were all mutilated, their heads were cut off, and were subjected to the most monstrous torture. [passage omitted]

Stipe Mesic Views Croatian Unrest

AU0305161191 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 3 May 91

[Interview with SFRY Presidency Vice President Stipe Mesic by Vesna Knezevic in Zagreb on 3 April—recorded]

[Text] [Knezevic] Would you call what has been happening in Croatia limited civil war?

[Mesic] This is an imposed war that is mainly being waged by units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and people from outside Croatia who have organized all this. Very few of the participants are from Croatia. This means that Serbs from Croatia generally have had nothing at all to do with this.

You have seen for yourself that Seselj was recently in Plitvice and said that this is Serbia. He is saying this now that Croatia has built all those hotels in Plitvice and enabled this pearl of a resort to serve the whole world. He came as a guest to visit a people and he spat in their faces. No one should be allowed to do this, not even Seselj and not even those who sent him or who pay him.

[Knezevic] Who sent him?

[Mesic] Listen. If official Serbia had been against him coming to Croatia then the police would have promptly informed what I would call their professional colleagues, associates, the police of Croatia, to prevent him from doing what he was doing, because this is not to the detriment of Croats but instead harms primarily the Serbs. It is now difficult to explain to the Croats who is behind this kind of pogrom in Croatia.

[Knezevic] As one of the six members of the Presidency, you are in a position to say what is happening now in the military leadership? Who is leading the Army?

[Mesic] I do not think that anything in particular is happening in the military leadership. General Adzic is standing in for General Kadijevic for medical reasons; and in the administrative sense, Admiral Brovet is standing in for him at sessions of the Federal Executive Council.

I do not think there have been any particular (?negative) shifts in this regard. I think the Army has behaved properly, particularly in Borovo, which could not be said for all the commands and commanders of units in the Dalmatian region because there have been certain individual cases of cooperation between local Chetnik commanders and Army commanders. I would, however, like to say that this involves individuals on whom the Army leadership does not necessarily have any influence.

[Knezevic] Is there any truth in the stories that there have been two armies in the region of southern Croatia, in Dalmatia, one that cooperated with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the other that cooperated with Martic's police?

[Mesic] Well, this is what I said. One part, I think the major part, acted correctly and created a buffer zone to prevent a physical clash between the legal organs of authority and the outlaws, even though this is disputable. In every normal civilized country, the Army is on the side of the legal authorities.

[Knezevic] What steps will you be taking?

[Mesic] The only thing that I can do is convince the military leadership that the only way out for this country is to apply the same yardstick toward everybody and that the Army must be on the side of the legal authorities, those authorities that are financing it.

[Knezevic] Therefore, you think that one cannot talk about a coup within the army in which General Adzic has taken power.

[Mesic] I do not think that we can; and I suppose, considering that General Kadijevic is not suffering from a serious disease but a viral infection, I think he will soon resume his duties.

[Knezevic] Do you think that what happened in Croatia last night was the worst that could happen, or that this is yet to come?

[Mesic] It is yet to come. (?The worst has not) happened yet.

[Knezevic] Can you explain this in more detail?

[Mesic] Things will become even more radical in this sense. Attempts will be made.... [changes thought] This action did not make the Army point its tanks at the people and open fire on them. Therefore, things will continue.

I think things will be shifted to Bosnia, however. Some things will be tried out in Croatia, but things will be shifted to Bosnia.

[Knezevic] We thank SFRY Presidency Vice President Stipe Mesic for his interview for the First Program of Belgrade Radio.

Borovo Selo Shootings Described by Wounded Man

LD0305164891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Novi Sad, 3 May (TANJUG)—At a clinic for plastic surgery at the Novi Sad medical faculty, 22-year-old waiter Bora Pajkovic, through whose right hand a bullet went, is recovering. This young man said that on 2 May he was coming out from Borovo Selo when two vehicles with members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] came by. "Two guards and numerous people, women and children, were in front of the town. Fire was opened on us from the MUP cars, without previous warning. A bullet hit me. Luckily it ricocheted from a pocket knife, so the bullet went through my right hand. I fell on the ground together with five other people in my vicinity. Among them was Vojo—I do not his surname—a volunteer from Stara Pazove. Two bullets hit him in the abdomen. After half an hour, he regained consciousness, and started to scream. MUP members approached him and in cold blood shot him in the back. Consequently he died. The others did not move for almost three hours, and this saved our lives."

Pajkovic adds that he and other wounded waited for JNA [Yugolsav People's Army] units, which provided help.

He received emergency aid in Borovo Selo, and then had to reach a hospital in Sombor, or somewhere else. I crossed the Danube by boat. I stopped the first car, which took me to the surgical hospital in Novi Sad, where I received care. "From now on, I will celebrate 2 May as my second birthday," Bora Pajkovic says.

Korenica Citizens Demand Release of Detainees

AU0305200591 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 May 91

[Kosta Krajincanic report from Titova Korenica]

[Text] [Krajincanic] The contents of the ultimatum that the headquarters of the self-organized citizens of Korenica has sent to the Croatian government have just been announced.

It is being demanded that all those citizens of the Korenica commune who were arrested on 31 March in Plitvice and are now being detained in Zagreb be released by midnight tomorrow. If this demand is not met, the text says, the responsibility for all the consequences of what happens after this deadline will be borne by the government of the Republic of Croatia, which does not respect either the decisions of the SFRY Presidency or any general human and civilized norms.

Behind this ultimatum, one can discern the Korenica citizens' dissatisfaction at the fact that the SFRY Presidency is not insisting on the implementation of its decision on the disarmament of paramilitary formations.

The ultimatum calls on the collective head of state to once again demand that its order be carried out and the will of the people of Krajina be respected.

Not wanting to link this ultimatum with the current events in this part of Lika, we mention that a certain number of tanks, armored transporters, and other military vehicles passed through Korenica this afternoon in the direction of Gospic, where there is quite a large concentration of Croatian police near Ljubovo, which forms a kind of border.

Party of Democratic Action Supports Croatia

AU0305200091 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] The Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Hercegovina resolutely supports the Croatian people, entities, and institutions of the legal authorities in Croatia in their endeavors to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Hercegovina condemns, and we quote: all forceful activities by illegally-armed groups and illegally-established institutions that threaten the sovereignty of Croatia and its democratically-elected government.

Jovic, Mesic To Visit Knin

AU0305192291 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 May 91

[Milos Trajkovic report on news conference by Milan Babic]

[Text] In the Knin Krajina, the constabulary is on one side, the Serbian police is on the other, and the members of the Yugoslav People's Army are in the middle. Borisav Jovic and Stjepan Mesic will soon be visiting Knin.

Borisav Jovic and Stjepan Mesic, president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency, have accepted an invitation to visit Knin, where they will discuss relations between Croatia and the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina.

Speaking about the referendum scheduled for 12 May, at which the Krajina people will vote on acceding to the Republic of Serbia, Babic said that this is their own kind of response to the referendum on the future of Yugoslavia, which will be held a week later in Croatia. Babic added that the referendum among Serbs will be held in all 12 communes of the Krajina, as well as in Petrinja, whose communal Assembly has not yet decided to join the Serbian Autonomous Region of the Krajina.

In reply to a journalist's question on whether the Krajina will set up its own Army, Milan Babic said that there is no need for this when a unified Yugoslav People's Army exists. However, the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina is setting up a police force as a kind of gendarmerie.

Otherwise, another peaceful day is passing in Knin and Krajina, but the people here are obviously uneasy. Tension is heightened because of continual attempts by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to set up police stations in villages with a mainly Croatian population.

Constabulary forces are in the center of Kijevo, about 10 kilometers from Knin, while members of the Yugoslav People's Army are situated at the approaches to the village. The situation is similar in Krusevo, in the neighboring Obrovac commune. The Army is not intervening but is there to prevent interethnic conflicts.

Reserve Forces Mobilize in Parts of Croatia

AU0305185491 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 May 91

[Vesna Knezevic report]

[Text] The Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs will order the mobilization of reserve forces in the crisis areas in the republic. This was stated last night by the Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, after the Supreme State Council session.

Milan Brezak, spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, said in a telephone conversation a half an hour ago that mobilization was underway in Slavonia and the Zadar and Sibenik areas. He also said that 50 percent of the reserve police forces in these areas had been mobilized. At this moment, Brezak said, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is taking measures to facilitate the work of investigation teams and investigative judges.

Brezak said there is some evidence that most of those taking part in last night's skirmishes on the side of the armed civilian militia, were what he called outsiders [dosljaci], or people who live outside Croatia, and who Tudjman had called professionals and linked with the authorities in Serbia.

SFRY Presidency Vice President Stipe Mesic put it this way: If the armed civilians did not have anything to do with the authorities in Serbia, then the official police services in this republic would have informed their colleagues in Croatia about the movement of arms.

To judge by Mesic's statements, relations between the Croatian authorities and the Army leadership are fluctuating widely from cooperation to complete opposition. Mesic held the view that even after last night and the 15 deaths, according to present figures, the worst has not happened and is yet to come. This will not be for Croatia but for Bosnia.

It is possible that there will not be a change at the top of the SFRY Presidency on 15 May, since one of the 1974 constitutional provisions could be applied, extending the term of office of the president of the SFRY Presidency in the case of a war situation [ratno stanje]. In this respect it is not specified whether the war situation would be

caused by an attack from outside or whether it would be an internal civil conflict, Mesic says.

Otherwise, the National Guard, part of the police forces under the command of the Defense Ministry, has no special tasks at the moment, Milan Brezak said. In this respect, he was not willing to quote any figures regarding either the Guard or the other police forces in the republic.

Serbian Government Statement on Borovo Selo

LD0305181691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG)—All responsibility for the bloodshed in Borovo Selo lies with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Croatia, particularly the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] which, without any reason, carried out an organized attack on Borovo Selo. This is the Serbian government position as presented in a statement from today's session held in connection with the recent events in Croatia.

The statement says that the life of the Serbian people in Croatia is becoming increasingly difficult and that their freedom and civil rights are endangered, because members of the MUP are not just attacking individuals, but all Serbian people. The government of the Republic of Serbia asserts that the JNA [Yugoslav Peoples's Army] is preventing interethnic conflicts with its activities.

The Serbian government also assesses that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and its relevant departments are most responsible for the overall situation in Croatia, and, therefore, the Serbian government demands that the FEC and the SFRY Presidency undertake immediately all necessary measures and implement the previously reached decisions, especially those regarding the disarming of paramilitary formations. In case they are incapable of doing this or guaranteeing peaceful lives for the citizenry, they should inform the SFRY Assembly and the public about this and bear the constitutionally responsibility, the Serbian government says.

The statement from today's session of the Serbian government finally rejects all claims that it or any other Serbian body is involved in the events in Borovo Selo or any other place in Croatia.

Different Versions Given on Borovo Selo Clashes

LD0305202391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Osijek, May 3 (TANJUG)—Twelve Croatian policemen were killed in an armed clash between members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia and the Serbian population in the Slavonija village of Borovo Selo, eastern Croatia, yesterday, as the local Osijek authorities confirmed today.

The authorities of Osijek, the centre of Slavonija, did not release any figures about the number of killed civilians. Three civilians were killed in the clash in Borovo Selo, according to a statement released by the authorities of Vukovar, a town in whose immediate vicinity Borovo Selo is.

Representatives of the press have had no infomation from Borovo Selo, since all approaches to the village have been blocked. Journalists have not been able to get inside Vukovar either, because the Croatian police and armed civilians control the approaches to the town and do not permit entry into it.

Two different versions exist about what had caused the several- hour armed clash in Borovo Selo yesterday. The Croatian police have reported that the villagers attacked first. According to the accounts of Serbs wounded in the clash given to Belgrade Television, Croatian policemen entered the village and opened fire without any warning.

Bora Pajkovic, a young man who was wounded in the arm, said that the Croatian policemen opened fire without any warning at him and a group of Borovo Selo villagers and a volunteer from Serbia's Province of Vojvodina.

The young man said that he fell to the ground together with five others of the group, that the volunteer regained consciousness after a while and groaned, upon which the Croatian policemen finished him off by shooting him in the back.

"We did not move for nearly three hours, and that saved us," Pajkovic said. He said that he and the other wounded men lay still until the Army came to their rescue.

Mirko Jovic, leader of the nationalist Serbian National Renewal, stated today that 700 volunteers of the Serbian National Renewal were in the area of Borovo Selo.

Traffic was restored today across the bridge on the Danube which links Ilok in Croatia and Backa Palanka in Vojvodina. The bridge has been blocked by Croatian police patrols since yesterday.

The situation in Slavonija is tense. The Osijek authorities today urged the population to cool their passions. The Osijek authorities have condemned the "senseless actions of armed bands" of Serbs and lent support to the policy of the Croatian authorities.

20,000 Attend Pro-Croatian Demonstration

LD0305210591 Belgade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Osijek, 3 May (TANJUG)—About 20,000 residents of Osijek gathered this evening in the central Ante Starcevic Square at a protest meeting organized by the municipal committee of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] to signal support for the Croatian leadership, and condemn, it was said, "the terrorist Greater Serbian and pro-Chetnik policy toward Croatia, and pay their respects to policemen killed in Borovo Selo."

The speakers were frequently interrupted by shouts of, for example, "to battle, to battle for our own nation," "Croatia, just call us, all of us hawks will give our lives," and "we're fed up with Serbia...."

Osijek Municipal Assembly President Zlatko Karajamaric said that indeed a war has begun against Croatia that Croatia does not want, because it is for peace and democracy. He nevertheless appealed for reason and peaceful life together. This part of his speech was accompanied by whistling.

Branimir Glavas, a representative in the Croatian Assembly and a prominent HDZ official in Osijek, advocated a free, sovereign, independent Croatian state and added that the exponents of Greater Serbian and pro-Chetnik policy cannot reconcile themselves to this. He also sharply attacked the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA], saying that the days of a JNA such as it is, are numbered, and that the Croatian nation does not recognize it because the Army is neither Yugoslav nor of the people.

Even more radical in his speech was Petar Kljajic, president of the Osijek district court, who said that "all Serbs from Slovanija and Baranja who are not loyal to the Republic of Croatia and are working to destroy its sovereignty should be driven out."

All these and other speakers in general called for full and unreserved support to the Croatian leadership, at the head of which is Franjo Tudjman.

The meeting ended peacefully without incident.

Army Presence Eases Tensions in Vukovar

AU0305211191 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 3 May 91

[Mirko Stankovic report]

[Text] [Stankovic] It is [word indistinct] that a man under a certain psychological pressure is inclined to create and spread information but [words indistinct]. After yesterday's bloody Thursday in Borovo Selo, disquiet has been (?sown) among the citizens, which is mixed with the fear that any disinformation made up in the workshops [words indistinct] and some other monstrosities is received, reproduced, and then broadcast further afield.

Some such disinformation has been broadcast this afternoon that has produced [words indistinct] news that hints at alleged retaliation, thus ignoring the presence of an impressive number of armored units of the Yugoslav People's Army in whose presence there have been no conflicts nor any attempt at conflict. On every occasion, they have demonstrated [word indistinct], energy, and a guaranty of full protection for the peaceful life of Yugoslav peoples.

It is good that this is so, regardless of the fact that publicly and through the media, some [word indistinct] elements have been trying to label the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] a unitarist and single-nationality armada. One thing is certain: The Yugoslav People's Army is carrying out an honorable role and [word indistinct] over the peace of our people.

Regarding this and concerning this peace, the heads of the political parties in Vukovar issued an appeal today under the joint banner: We do not need war. The message unfortunately remained unheard because Vukovar Radio is still under siege and is not broadcasting.

Since yesterday at 1700, Borovo Selo has been surrounded by a protective ring of armored units and approach roads to the village from the direction of Vukovar and further afield are being protected. Patrols by [word indistinct] JNA transporters through Vukovar streets are instilling a greater feeling of security for a more peaceful night and the upcoming weekend, just like the joint party appeal that calls for peace and interethnic tolerance.

Radio Vukovar Resumes; Linked to Croatian Radio

AU0405130791 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Vukovar is almost completely blocked off and this hampers the delivery of food.

Radio Vukovar was heard this morning again but as part of the Croatian Radio Network. The announcer said that programs will be broadcast until 1900. Radio Vukovar did not broadcast programs yesterday, and was, until yesterday, and independent enterprise. A new decision has been made and since yesterday Radio Vukovar is part of the Croatian Radio Network. The decision was made by the Croatian Ministry for Information.

A group of armed people, members of the Croatian Democratic Community, last night broke into the Radio Vukovar broadcasting studio. Croatian radio stated this morning that Mirko Stankovic, editor in chief of Radio Vukovar, can no longer work as he is providing incorrect information to the Serbian media.

Officials Restrict Journalists' Travels

LD0405120291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Vukovar, 4 May (TANJUG)—A team of TANJUG special correspondents has not succeeded today in getting through to Borovo Selo.

On the way out of Vukovar, near Trpinja, armed members of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] confiscated packed photographic equipment from the cars of TANJUG and ASSOCIATED PRESS photographers. They were told that their equipment would be returned when the situation calms down, but no one here is prepared to forecast when this will be.

The TANJUG team, which also wanted to cover today's funeral of the 12 policemen who were killed on 2 May in Borovo Selo was politely but firmly advised at the HDZ headquarters in Vukovar not, under any circumstances, to go in this direction.

We also learned that access to Borovo Selo from this direction was also barred to all other teams of journalists.

Travel from Vukovar in the direction of Belgrade is still possible today, we were assured at the HDZ headquarters. We were also informed that several busses left this morning for Belgrade and other towns, but any entry into this East Slavonian town is impossible.

The situation in Vukovar itself today is at least a few degrees more tense than yesterday. No one can predict, however, what the atmosphere will be like after today's funeral in Vinkovci.

We were told at the police headquarters that this blockade of the approaches to the town will last for as long as necessary: a day or two or five years, we were told in unofficial talks.

Situation Tense; Explosion in Dvor na Uni

AU0405125191 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0600 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] The tanks and personnel carriers of the Yugoslav People's Army are still in the center of Borovo Selo. Vukovar is cut off because bus service has been canceled. Delivery of goods has been made difficult.

The 21 people injured in Borovo Selo the day before yesterday in a clash with the Croatian police are still in the Vukovar Hospital. They consist of 15 members of the Croatian police and six civilians. They are all well.

The inhabitants of the Serbian villages around Vukovar are in a state of readiness, because the possibility of an attack by Croatian police has been mentioned. It is believed nevertheless that the Yugoslav People's Army units will prevent this.

Tanks, personnel carriers, and other military vehicles are also moving toward Gospic and (?Plaski). Our reporter in Korenica said this morning that the citizens of Gospic, the part of the city populated primarily by Croats, tried last night to block the military barracks to prevent military vehicles from leaving the barracks.

Tensions are also rising in Dvor na Uni. Last night there was an explosion in the city center that greatly disturbed the citizens of this place, which is mainly inhabited by Serbs.

Young Serb Killed Near Vukovar

AU0405134391 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] It appears that the number of those killed in the bloody showdown between the militia and the inhabitants of Borovo Selo was not a serious enough warning that the situation needs to be calmed down.

As our correspondent Mirko Stankovic reports, Mihajlo Nadj, a 27-year-old Serb, locally known as Miki Jaric, was killed in the village of [name indistinct] near Vukovar at about 1030. He was killed by automatic weapon shots fired from a barricade.

Demonstrators Praise Volunteers in Borovo

AU0405142791 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 May 91

[Momcilo Boskovic report]

[Excerpt] Peaceful demonstrations organized by the Serbian Radical Party, the Serbian National Renewal, and other parties are being held in front of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center. The parties demand that Tito's remains be removed from the House of Flowers in Dedinje and that Tito's family or the Republic of Croatia take care of them.

[Boskovic] The crowd of some 3,000-4,000 was addressed by Radical Party President Vojislav Seselj. He stressed that today's rally must be held in peace. Frequently interrupted by his supporters' chanting: We want arms, a Serbian army, and warlord, warlord we will kill Ustashas, and we will kill Tudjman. The president of the Radical Party replied:

[Begin Seselj recording] [chants of: We will kill Tudjman] The Serbian people has already passed a sentence on Tudjman. The blood of the Serbian people that was shed will not be unrevenged. [chanting of approval] The Serbian people of the heroic Serbian Krajina, heroic Serbian Slavonia, Serbian Baranja, and the Western Srem are resisting fierce attacks by Ustasha bandits. Therefore, Serbs and our sister Serbs, Serbs from this reduced Serbia and other Serbian lands are also fighting arm in arm with Serbs in Croatia. [applause, chants of approval] The victory over Ustasha bandits in the Serbian Borovo was won with joint forces by the inhabitants of Serbian Borovo, members of the Serbian Volunteer Chetnik Unit, and the Volunteer Unit of the Serbian National Renewal. [applause] [end recording]

[Boskovic] At the end of his speech, Seselj announced demonstrations for 15 May against the inauguration of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency. [passage omitted]

Serbian Democrats on 'Anti-Serbian Hysteria'

AU0405145191 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 May 91

[Jubomir Nikolic report]

[Excerpts] The statement by SFRY Presidench Vice President Stipe Mesic that the hotbed of fighting could shift to Bosnia-Hercegovina appears to be almost becoming true. Last night, a group of Croatian Democratic Community members fired shots from various types of weapons in Capljina until 0300, calling Serbs to come out. The Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina issued a statement regarding this incident.

[Nikolic] The communique issued by the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina states: The Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been warning for months about the possibility of the virus of intolerance and anti-Serbian hysteria being transferred from Croatia to Bosnia-Hercegovina, something that has in fact recently been happening. In addition to threats that local Croatian Democratic Community officials had been issuing to Serbs, there have also been some armed incidents. [passage omitted]

These events confirm our forebodings and awareness that the Neretva Valley could become a place where militant members of the Croatian Democratic community would bring fire to Bosnia-Hercegovina from Croatia. At the end of its statement, the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina appeals to the relevant republican and Federal entities to energetically prevent the creation of new crises in Yugoslavia.

Dvor na Uni Assembly Demands Army Protection

LD0405152191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 4 May (TANJUG)—The political and security situation in the municipalities of Dvor na Uni and Kostajnica was described at today's assembly session as extremely complex. The anxiety of the citizens of Serbian nationality is compounded by the presence of armed members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; hence, it was said that the confrontation might escalate, something that is in the interest of neither the Serbian nor the Croatian people.

In light of the current situation, the Municipal Assembly of Dvor na Uni demanded Yugoslav Peoples' Army come there, so their presence might prevent further confrontations from taking place.

The municipality of Dvor na Uni maintains that there are no reasons for units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to intervene or for the formation of new police stations in the areas, including at several villages populated primarily by Croats, who are by no means threatened and whose rights and security are guaranteed. It is maintained in the conclusions of the emergency session of the municipality of Dvor na Uni, which have been sent to Yugoslav and republic authorities, that the Doro na Uni public security station is capable of maintaining public peace and order in this area with its present level of staffing and equipment.

Serbian Democratic Party Member Killed

LD0405165491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Vukovar, 4 May (TANJUG)—Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] armored personnel carriers are keeping the peace this afternoon in the village of Sotin [Croatian], about 15 km from Vukovar, where resident Miodrag Nadj, aged 27, a member of the Serbian Democratic Party, has died in a shooting incident. For the time being there is no official information as to what in fact happened in this village.

The situation throughout the Vukovar region is tense and confused. Misinformation of various kinds is spreading, which is creating increased insecurity among the population.

In a statement on Radio Novi Sad, which was also carried by Novi Sad Television at 1700, Vukovar Municipal Assembly President said that without the Army it will not be possible to establish order, and he called on the SFRY Presidency to look into the seriousness of the situation in the Vukovar region.

Army Units Arrive in Dvor na Uni

LD0405170191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 4 May (TANJUG)—Minutes after 1600, armored units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army arrived in Dvor na Uni. Despite their officers' claims that the reason behind their presence is to carry out an exercise planned earlier, their arrival was nevertheless met with delight by the citizens of this Banija town.

Anxiety and tension have been in evidence for days, culminating last night and today when members of the special units of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs were seen moving in the territory of the municipalities of Dvor na Uni and Kostajnica. This was also compounded by the news that they had set up police stations in Hrvatska Dubica and in some other villages, mainly populated by Croats, of the municipality of Dvor na Uni.

'Large Concentration' of Army Units Near Drnis

LD0405180391 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 May 91

[Excerpts] According to a report from the police station in Drnis, an unknown person fired shots at its patrol in the Secele area in Drnis at 1100 this morning. The patrol was guarding the transmitter of a local radio station. The windscreen of the patrol car was shattered, but no one was injured. [passage omitted]

In the course of last night a large concentration of Army units was spotted on the outskirts of the Drnis municipality, in the area known as Three Oaks—Twenty or so tanks and armored carriers. In the village of Razvodje one military patrol was seen, and it introduced itself as a reconnaissance unit from Divulje [naval academy and military base in Split].

Babic Says Presidency Session 'Doomed To Fail'

LD0405183491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Knin, May 4 (TANJUG)—Milan Babic, leader of Serbs in Croatia, today warned that Yugoslav State Presidency President Dr. Borisav Jovic and the Presidency would have "to account" to the public because the decisions taken by the collective head of state with a view to normalizing the situation in the Republic of Croatia were not being carried out.

Babic presented the warning in a letter sent to Jovic on the eve of today's special session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The session was convened after twelve policemen and three other persons were killed in an armed clash between members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal affairs and the majority Serbian population in the village of Borovo Selo, Croatia, on May 2.

The clash ended after armoured units of the Yugoslav People's Army entered Borovo Selo.

Members of the Yugoslav People's Army have been present in "crisis areas" in Croatia in the past month or two, where they have been setting up "buffer zones" to prevent possible clashes between Serbs and Croats.

The Serbs in Croatia feel, however, that the Army has been slow to react when clashes did break out.

"In normal states, which ours is not regrettably, when the Army denies obedience and fails to carry out an issued order, the individuals in it who did not carry out the order are discharged or it happens that the supreme commander is discharged," Babic sets out in the letter.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia, which is made up of one representative from each of Yugoslavia's six republics and two provinces, is the supreme commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Babic said in the letter that he was dissatisfied at not having been invited to the Federal Presidency session.

Babic, who is the president of the Executive Council of the Serbian autonomous region Krajina, said in the letter that today's session of the Presidency was doomed to fail in advance, because it would not be attended by "legitimate representatives of the Serbian people in the Serbian autonomous region Krajina and the Republic of Croatia."

Croatian authorities do not recognize the Serbian autonomous region Krajina, which includes parts of Croatia which are predominantly populated by Serbs.

Babic set out that the Federal Presidency session would be ineffective "because the situation in Croatia will be presented one-sidedly by President of Croatia Franjo Tudjman."

Serb-Owned Houses in Croatia Attacked

AU0405210091 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 May 91

[Excerpt] Shortly before the beginning of our news program we were contacted by Radio Knin journalist Danko Peric.

[Peric] The Headquarters of the Civil Protection of the Knin Communal Assembly has just issued an appeal to the members of the Knin medical center staff who would be on duty under normal circumstances to be fully prepared. They should all remain in touch with their offices.

The Astoria Hotel in Benkovac tonight provided accommodation to 620 refugees from some parts of this commune and surrounding communes. Some people are also being accommodated by the Benkovac fire station and the local primary and secondary schools. About 200 cars full of refugees also arrived in Benkovac tonight. Among them there are some six-month old children.

As our correspondents report, a house owned by Jovan Macura in Vodice was destroyed by explosives. We have learned that this was the fourth and finally successful attempt to destroy his house.

Last night and this evening there were a number of explosions on the Adriatic coast. The targets of the attacks were houses and vacation homes owned by Serbs. A butcher's shop owned by Stevan Uzelac was set afire in Biograd on the Adriatic coast. The house of Jovo Knezevic was also set on fire. In Supasani near Zadar, the house of Petar Alavanja was set afire. In Bibinje, as we reported last night, several houses owned by Serbs were set afire. The vacation homes owned by Milos Kovac, Pero Roknic, Zivorad Zajic, and Mirko Vujatovic were burned down. They normally live in Zadar, Zagreb, and Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Tudjman Explains Absence From Presidency Session

LD0405222291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Zagreb, May 4 (TANJUG)—Croatia requests that the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Federal Government confirm in practice that they recognize the legitimacy of the newly elected Croatian authorities and remove all suspicions that the Army is on the side of the outlaws, the Republic's President Franjo Tudjman said on Saturday.

Tudjman told Croatian television that due to pressing business, he did not leave for Belgrade to attend the session of the collective State Presidency which is at this very moment reviewing the situation in Yugoslavia, particularly in the country's second biggest republic, Croatia, where 19 people, of whom 13 policemen, were killed in armed clashes in the past four days.

Instead of Tudjman, Croatian Premier Josip Manolic and Presidency Vice President Stipe Mesic will request at the session that the Army come out for the recognition of the new Croatian authorities and for non-interference in a political settlement of the state crisis by "denying all support to the rebel, lawless, terrorist activities taking place in Croatia."

Following the Croatian Democratic Union's victory in the first post war multi-party elections in Croatia last year, Serbs, the second biggest people in the Republic, felt threatened and declared autonomy in parts where they are a majority population and their joining with the Republic of Serbia, the biggest federal unit.

Tudjman said that the leadership in Zagreb would take other measures if the practice "which is bringing into question the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Croatia" continues.

Croatian Situation Sparks 'Opposing Reactions'

LD0505041191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)—The armed conflicts in the Republic of Croatia in which 19 people have died are provoking entirely opposing reactions in Yugoslavia—while in some, the Croatian authorities are accused of terror against the Serbian population in that republic, in others, the same accusations are directed against the Serbs in Croatia.

The Serbian Democratic Party (SDP) of Bosnia-Hercegovina said that Croatia's authorities, headed by the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU) [HDZ], were carrying out "brutal state terror" against the Serbian population.

The party, which rallies Serbs and is a member of the ruling tripartite coalition in the central Yugoslav republic, proposed a "moratorium on all armed actions" and the start of talks between the Croatian authorities and Serbs in Croatia.

The party warned that "anti-Serbian hysteria" has spread from Croatia to Bosnia-Hercegovina, where officials and members of the CDU for Bosnia-Hercegovina are threatening Serbs and provoking armed incidents.

The CDU for Bosnia-Hercegovina is also a member of the republic's ruling coalition.

The Serbian National Council for Slavonia, Baranya and Western Srem (parts of Eastern Croatia where Serbs are a majority population) called on the Yugoslav Presidency and Government to unblock all areas where the republican police and armed members of Croatian parties have "imposed state terror and abolished the Federal Constitution and legal order."

The leadership of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia (ARFY) in Croatia for Istria requested that the Yugoslav Presidency and Government publicly "disassociate themselves from the terroristic developments in Croatia" and that "all instigators of such and similar events be named publicly."

The founding of the ARFY in the republics was initiated by Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

The ARFY leadership in the Republic of Serbia said that the dead and wounded in Croatia, "both Serbs and Croats, are tragic victims of a systematic stirring up of national and religious hatred."

Noting that para-military formations of extremist political parties were being formed in Serbia as well and that they were "not hiding their participation in bloody confrontations in other parts of Yugoslavia," the party called on the Serbian authorities to prevent their activity.

Unless this is done, "we will remain convinced that these para-military formations are acting with their approval and in collusion with them," the ARFY for Serbia said in its statement.

The ARFY in the Serbian Province of Vojvodina proposed that a Serbian and Croatian inter-parliamentary group be formed with the goal of normalizing the situation in Croatia.

The Democratic Alliance of Croats of Vojvodina warned that "the terrorism in Croatia is also a threat to Croats outside broader Croatia."

The Macedonian Internal Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian Unity (VMRO-DPMNE) said that the incidents in Croatia "clearly and unequivocally speak of a special war which Serbia is waging against Croatia, and all with the aim of realizing its hegemonistic policy—all Serbs in one state."

The party, the strongest in the southern Republic of Macedonia's parliament, appealed on Macedonian Army officers not to use weapons against the Croatian or any other people and not to be the victims of the violence started by Serbia." [quotation mark as received]

Presidency Condemns Violence; Reviews Causes

LD0405232491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2221 GMT 4 May 91

[Report on SFRY Presidency session presided over by Borisav Jovic in Belgrade on 4 May]

[Text] Belgrade 4 May (TANJUG)— Taking part in the work of the session were the Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, the federal secretary for internal affairs, the chief of general staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, and the prime minister of the Republic of Croatia.

The SFRY Presidency assessed that the latest events in Knin, Krajina, and eastern Slavonia, and especially the tragic events in Borovo Selo, demonstrated the full complexity of the political- security situation in the country, which is threatening to escalate into interethnic conflicts of broader proportions and that has brought the country to the brink of civil war. The SFRY Presidency expresses its sorrow at the large-scale human casualties.

The SFRY Presidency believes that the causes of the deterioration of the situation are to be found, among other things, in extremist behavior, as well as in ignorance and lack of respect for its earlier decisions and conclusions—especially the standpoint that force cannot be used to resolve political problems and that they can be resolved only by political means and in a democratic way. The SFRY Presidency condemns any violent behavior and the use of force.

The SFRY Presidency stated that the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA], engaging in a consistent and resolute way in carrying out its constitutional obligations, has this time too succeeded in exceptionally difficult circumstances in reducing and halting the spread of interethnic conflicts.

The SFRY Presidency requests that all activities that could lead to fresh disturbances and conflicts be unconditionally halted immediately throughout the country. The JNA will prevent such activities if they come about and prevent fresh interethnic conflicts from arising.

The SFRY Presidency concluded that preparations are being speeded up for the announced session of the SFRY Presidency, at which comprehensive consideration will be given to the current political- security situation in the Republic of Croatia; and it has scheduled this session for 10 May.

The competent federal authorities—the FEC, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs—will prepare concrete proposals and measures designed to ensure that the negative trends are energetically halted, bearing in mind that recommendations and appeals hitherto have not met with understanding.

Further Protests, Incidents Reported

LD0505121791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Osijek, 5 May (TANJUG)—Last night unidentified persons smashed the a glass door of an orthodox church in Valpovo. Windows were also smashed in Milica Milak's pub in the same town.

A group of about 10 citizens tried at 0100 to block with their cars a certain number of tanks and personnel carriers that were on their way out of the Osijek Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] garrison in the course of their duty. As we have learned, the citizens peaceably dispersed from the road after President of the Osijek Municipality Zlatko Kramaric's intervention.

It was announced in Osijek today that representatives of the Hungarian People's Party and the Democratic Community from Laslovo, a village in the Osijek municipality, voiced their protest at last night's presence (about 20 minutes) of JNA tanks and carriers in this village because their moves alarmed the villagers.

Krajina Assembly Warns Against Attacking Serbs

LD0505214691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Banjaluka, 5 May (TANJUG)—The Bosanska Krajina Asssembly [northwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina] Community of Municipalities advocates a peaceful solution to newly-created problems in Yugoslavia but warns the federal adn Croatian leadership that as of today any attack on the Serbian people in Croatia will be interpreted as an attack on all the citizens of the Bosanska Krajina region.

This was stressed in today's a statement by the recently formed assembly of the Bosanska Krajina Community of Municipalities. It further states that "threats against one nation only serve to endanger members of other nations in this area". It is also noted that the community "advocates respect for the constitution and the law and for the elimination of all the hotbeds of conflict in the country".

The statement stresses that the Bosanska Krajina Community of Municipalities "will consistently observe existing borders between the republics if Yugoslavia remains a federal state. If however it is prevented from functioning in this way, we will call into question the state of these borders. All those who think and act differently must take this into consideration".

Slavonia Situation Called 'Very Tense'

LD0505131791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1248 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Vukovar, May 5 (TANJUG)—Sporadic shots were heard last night in some villages east of Vukovar, a town in Croatia's northeastern region of Slavonia. Shooting from automatic weapons followed by flares was particularly strong in the direction of Lipovaca, a village near the town of Borovo.

The exchange of fire probably took place between the barricades put up by Serbs and Croats at a distance of 700 meters from one another. There are no reports about possible casualties.

The situation is very tense in the Slavonian village of Borovo Selo, the scene of an armed clash on Thursday [2 May] between Croatian police and the majority Serbian population of the village.

The Slavonian town of Vukovar is cut off from the rest of the republic. All access roads are controlled by Croatian police and armed civilians.

Yugoslav Army armoured units are still deployed in the vicinity of Borovo Selo and in some other crisis areas in Slavonia to prevent futher clashes.

In Gospic, a town in southern Croatia, heavy Croatian trucks blocked the access road to the army barracks to prevent army vehicles from getting out.

Over 1,000 people listed for Croatian voluntary units in Gospic last night.

An explosive device went off this morning in a Serbian-owned restaurant in Borovo. Another explosion near Virovitica, a town in Slavonia, damaged the railway track in the direction of Zagreb.

Mesic on Assassination Threats, Serbian Moves

LD0505150691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Zagreb, 5 May (TANJUG)—I expect the crisis to escalate by the day, by the hour, all the way up to 15 May, SFRY Presidency Vice President Stipe Mesic said in an interview for the Sunday edition of the Zareb daily VJESNIK. Mesic said that he personally believes that he will take over the post of president in the collective head of state, but he also mentioned the possibility that the existing president's mandate might be extended if a state war were to be declared.

If a regular changeover takes place at the helm of the Presidency, Mesic says, then this will certainly have a calming effect, because the SFRY Presidency's sessions will not be hastily prepared in the future. I maintain that there is a possibility—following the resolution of the legitimacy problem of Kosovo's representative—of the entire presidency acquiring full legitimacy, Mesic said. He stressed that in his capacity as president he will advocate the adoption of the democratic option across the entire territory of Yugoslavia and the development of political relations in Yugoslavia along democratic lines.

I am not satisfied with the atmosphere in the presidency and its work, Mesic said, and explained that the system that gives one republic three votes is to blame.

Several questions related to the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA]. Mesic said that he does not believe that the use of JNA arms can be expected before 15 May, or even after. He accused the army, however, of remaining silent and of not making any request at all that the Chetniks be disarmed. Mesic also said that he is not in conflict with General Adzic, but with the standpoint that Adzic holds.

In his interview with VJESNIK, Mesic accused Serbia of causing the break-up of Yugoslavia. He explained this by reference to the Serbian constitution, which is the first in Yugoslavia to give to a republic the classical characteristic of a sovereign state. Mesic also said that perfectly clear links exist between the armed Chetnik formations and official political circles in Serbia. Immediately prior to the latest events in Borovo Selo, in this area provocative bellicose speeches were made by Vojislav Seselj and Milan Paroski as members of the Serbian Assembly, and the minister for Serbs outside Serbia was also there.

Mesic replied affirmatively to a question from the VJESNIK reporter about assassination threats. We are receiving information from foreign and domestic sources that individuals have already received payment for the liquidation of President Tudjman, for my liquidation, for the liquidation of Boljkovac and of others in the Croatian leadership, he said, adding his opinion that some threats are only the fruit of imagination, but some of them are a serious danger.

TANJUG Reviews Events in Croatian Unrest

LD0505170291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1448 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Vukovar/Knin, May 5 (TANJUG)—Mine blasts near the town of Knin last night damaged two local railway-tracks to the coastal towns of Zadar and Split and traffic has been suspended.

Railway traffic on several lines in Croatia was suspended today since there have been anonymous reports that tracks have been mined.

A number of summer cottages, belonging to Croats and Serbs, were damaged in explosions last night in Sibenik and nearby towns on the Adriatic coast in Croatia.

The glass on the Orthodox Church was broken last night in Valpovo, a town in Slavonija, eastern Croatia.

A group of some 10 Croats early this morning tried to stop Yugoslav Army tanks form leaving the barracks in Osijek, in the heart of Slavonija, by parking automobiles outside the barracks.

Windows on shops and restaurants owned by Croats were fired at and broken during the night in Knin, the center of the Serbian autonomous region Krajina, which is not recognized by the Croatian authorities.

The local authorities in Vukovar, Slavonija, today said that the situation in the municipality was "extremely difficult" and that nearly all ties linking people have been severed.

Around 450 Serbs, mainly women and children from Slavonija, last night and this morning crossed the Danube and fled to towns in the province of Vojvodina, a part of the republic of Serbia. Most of them were from

Borovo Selo, the site of an armed clash between Croatian policemen and Serbs, the majority population in the village, three days ago.

Water, Electricity Supplies Disrupted

LD0505175991 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 5 May 91

[Toni Fajgl report from Zadar]

[Excerpts] As throughout all of Croatia last night, throughout all of the Zadar area candles were burned in honor of the dead Croatian constables. The candles were a call for peace and a protest against terror and killing. Despite this the terror is being continued in this area.

Last night at the Zadar-Obrovac-Benkovac crossroads, near the aluminium factory in Obrovac, the main water pipe supplying water to northern Dalmatia, which supplies water for the whole Zadar region, was blown up. Because of the damage, Zadar, Obrovac, and Benkovac will be without water, and restrictions are already being felt by those citizens who live in the upper parts of Zadar. Town water authorities are calling on people to be rational in their consumption until the damage is repaired. Teams are preparing a reserve water supply in the Posedarje station, while Zadar is being supplied by water from Bokanjac.

In the village of Vrana, in the municipality of Biograd na Moru, electricity pylons supplying Zadar and Biograd with electricity were blown up. There are at present no problems with the supply there; Zadar is being supplied by a dual link via Obrovac and Biograd. A broad area of the municipality of Benkovac, however, was without electricity this morning. The damage should be repaired tomorrow.

A terrorist attack was also recorded this morning in the little village of Ustebrke in the municipality of Benkovac. Twelve of the special forces of Martic [secretary of the Knin Secretariat for Internal Affairs] and three civilians in an official car arrived at a house and attacked Marinko and Miroslav Ustebrka. After catching Miroslav Ustebrka, Martic's forces brutally beat him. Marinko Ustebrka did not permit Martic's forces to approach his house, and defended himself with a gun. Even after three calls for him to surrender, accompanied by threats that his house would be blown up, he did not want to surrender to the bandits. But he was forced to do so after the capture and mistreatment of his wife and children. According to unofficial information, the Ustebrka was taken away to an unknown destination.

From Benkovac we have received news that a group of Serbs, mainly women and children, yesterday left their homes in the villages of Smokovic, Zemunik, and Gornje in the municipality of Zadar, and have been accommodated in Benkovac's Hotel Asseria, frightened by popular revenge for the murder of the Croatian constables. Hotel Asseria in Benkovac is being guarded by Martic's special forces, and the Croats who work there—17 of them—did not turn up for work today. [passage omitted]

The night between Saturday and Sunday did not pass peacefully in Obrovac either. Two cafes, whose owners are Croats from Krusevo, were blown up. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina Assists 200 Serb Refugees From Croatia

LD0505193191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Bac [Vojvodina], 5 May (TANJUG)—The Bac municipal civil protection headquarters has formed a reception center, at the ferry crossing on the Danube near Vukovar and Vajska [Vajska is in Vojvodina, Vukovar is in Croatia], for refugees from Croatia, primarily women, children and old people. Between last night at about 2000 and midnight about 200 citizens were received and accommodated in the homes of families in Vajska, Bodjani, and Bac.

The refugees crossed the Danube mainly in rowing boats, thwarting intentions of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs to prevent the crossings.

Bac Municipal Assembly President Marinko Antonic sought help in caring for the refugees from Croatia. Large tents from Backa Palanka have already arrived as initial assistance.

Mesic Expects Tensions To Ease During His Term

LD0505182591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1541 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)—Stipe Mesic, Yugoslav State Presidency vice-president and Croatia's representative in the body, expects an easing of tension in the country when he takes over the collective head of state in mid-May.

In an interview to the Yugoslav televison program Yutel last night, Mesic said there were efforts to prevent his taking over as the president of the state presidency, but added such attempts would not succeed.

According to Mesic, "the time was ripe for a new model of sovereign states which will, on the basis of their authentic sovereignty, acquire the right whether they will and with whom establish common functions".

Mesic said that the "Yugoslav Army acted the way it was asked to do by the Yugoslav Presidency and that it recognized the legal authorities in Croatia". He, however, accused some army officials in Dalmatia, southern Croatia, of not acting accordingly. Mesic said that Croatian policemen were massacred in Borovo Selo three days ago. Twelve Croatian policemen and three civilians were killed in an armed clash between Croatian police and Serbs, the majority population in the village.

Mesic today told journalists in Zagreb he believes that Serbs in Croatia would come to realize that "their place in Croatia is with the Croatian people".

Croatian Premier Josip Manolic said, on his return from the Yugoslav State Presidency session last night which he attended instead of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, that the Presidency "succeeded in condemning the crime against the Croatian police". Manolic said that last night's presidency session "succeeded in condemning outside interference and instigation on the part of those who want pan national and chauvinist hatered in these parts of ours". According to Manolic, "there were attempts (at the session) to equate the defenders of the legal order with certain groups who carried out terrorist actions, but were unsuccessful".

Manolic said that even Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic dissociated himself from the speeches of certain leaders of opposition parties in Serbia which dispute Croatia's sovereignty.

Vukovar Parties Discuss Calming Situation

AU0505180791 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 May 91

[Mirko Stankovic report from Vukovar]

[Excerpt] Representatives of local parties, the police station, and the commune and deputies in the Croatian Assembly met at noon today in Vukovar to agree on how to most effectively calm the situation and cool the overheated atmosphere. Most of the participants in the talks, and they included representatives of the Croatian Peoples Party, the Socialist Party of Croatia, the Party of Yugoslavs, and some others, announced that they have nothing against representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] also taking part in the talks and in establishing the program for easing tensions.

Speaking about barricades and the so-called civilian watches, the police representative announced that the police station in Vukovar has no connection whatsoever with the armed civilians on the barricades and that many things are getting out of control. This once again confirms that paramilitary formations exist and that they are still in possession of weapons.

JNA representatives will be informed of this fact. This is another reason for the majority of the political groups to invite JNA representatives to the afternoon meeting with the party leaders, deputies in the Croatian Assembly, and representatives of the commune, scheduled for (?1900). [passage omitted]

Mesic Accuses Serbians of 'Warmongering'

LD0505203391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Zagreb, May 5 (TANJUG)—Two Croatian officials today accused "official political circles in Serbia" of collaborating with the "armed Chetnik formations" which have taken part in armed incidents in Croatia.

Yugoslav Presidency Vice-President Stipe Mesic, Croatia's representative in the collective state leadership, and Croatian Deputy Interior Minister Slavko Degoricija presented the accusations in separate interviews published in the Zagreb daily VJESNIK on Sunday.

Mesic said that before the developments in the village of Borovo Selo the Serbian minister in charge of the affairs of Serbs outside Serbia (?Cvijan), had visited eastern parts of Croatia, where Borovo Selo is located, and held a "warmongering speech."

Twelve policemen and three civilians were killed in the May 2 armed clash in Borovo Selo between the Croatian police and Serbs, who constitute the majority population in the village.

Mesic said in an interview published in VJESNIK on Saturday that, due to the stand of representatives of the Serbian government, "it would be logical to freeze relations with Serbia."

Mesic said that he had never been able to obtain from Yugoslav State Presidency President Borisav Jovic, Serbia's representative, an "explicit stand on the recognition of the legality and legitimacy of the newly established authorities in Croatia."

"We have irrefutable proof that Serbia is directly involved in the attacks against the Croatian people, not only by providing material goods, weapons and other materiel, but also by sending its representatives, whose aim is to create a suitable climate for extremism and terrorism," Degoricija, for his part, said.

Degoricija set out that the Croatian authorities had "irrefutable information that on some days as many as several hundred terrorists come from Serbia" to eastern Croatia.

Both Croatian officials expressed hope that the incidents in Croatia would prompt Serbs living there to "distance themselves from Chetnik and greater-Serbian aspirations," and to speak out as the "Serbian corps in Croatia whose homeland Croatia is," as Mesic, himself, set out.

Degoricija said that only a small percentage of the Serbs in Croatia were involved in terrorism, but underscored that it was "the eleventh hour for them to publicly say whether they are with the extremists whose goal and purpose are not to resolve the Serbian issue in Croatia, but to break up Croatia."

Tudjman Meets HDZ Officials on Border Issue

LD0505230691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 5 May 91

[Summary] Trogir, 5 May (TANJUG)—Croatian President Franjo Tudjman met with Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] officials in Trogir this afternoon.

"Demands were voiced today at this meeting that the republican border should be shifted to the Drina [River in Bosnia-Hercegovina]. However, President Tudjman replied by asking 'when has Croatia ever covered so much territory.' He also stressed that the national composition of such a state would be significantly distorted—only somewhat more than half the population would be Croatian. These facts should be taken into consideration when such radical demands are being made. After all, Tudjman said, in these circumstances a realistic policy should be conducted."

Army Tanks Arrive in Slavonski Brod

LD0505221491 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 May 91

[Vladimir Fajgl report from Slavonski Brod]

[Text] Tension is constantly on the rise in the center of Slavonski Brod where the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] garrison is situated. This afternoon, by 1900, 14 tanks arrived, and reportedly 20 more are yet to come from Bosnia, probably from the JNA garrison in Derventa. So far approximately 2,000 citizens have gathered in the center of Slavonski Brod. To provocations by tank crew members who raised three fingers from their armored vehicles entering Ivan Senjug Ujak garrison citizens of Slavonski Brod replied by shouting: This is Croatia; We also have our Army, help us; Chetniks, leave us alone; Into battle for our own nation, etc.

While I am reporting this, the citizens' peaceful protest is under way. Officers and special police forces of the Slavonski Brod police headquarters are standing between the garrison fence and the citizens. We have learned that following the news of the arrival of the JNA armored units meetings of local communities of national defense are being organized in villages surrounding Slavonski Brod, and village inhabitants are organizing their departure for Slavonski Brod. According to what I was able to learn, the garrison officers say that these are usual movements of Army units and that the population of Slavonski Brod should not be afraid. But judging by the latest developments, inhabitants of Slavonski Brod are not going to spend a peaceful night.

More on Tudjman's Referendum Proclamation

LD0605022291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2156 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Zagreb, May 5 (TANJUG)—Croatian President Franjo Tudjman in a proclamation on Sunday called on all Croats and citizens of the Republic of Croatia to come out and vote in the referendum to strengthen the just gained freedom and democracy.

Pointing out that the referendum will be held on May 19, Tudjman said that it "provided the possibility for Croatia to as a sovereign state enter an alliance of sovereign states or remain within Yugoslavia which would be a federative single state."

In the proclamation, published [as received] in the main news program on Croatian television this evening, Tudjman underscored that the Croatian leadership has drawn up a draft for (?turning) the present federative Yugoslavia into an alliance of sovereign and independent state-republics.

Tudjman said that such a solution would mean that "Croatia would have its own international subjectivity and own armed forces."

Tudjman described the referendum as a "crucial moment of the expression of democratic will" and recalled that Croatia had decisively announced that, in the case of the impossibility of an agreement being reached with the other republics on an alliance of sovereign and independent states, "the only alternative is break-up."

At the end of the proclamation, Tudjman particularly addressed the Serbs and members of other nationalities in Croatia and said that Croatia would ensure and guarantee comprehensive cultural development, all civic rights and full security and economic prosperity in a community with the Croatian people. [sentence as received]

Leaders of the Serbian autonomous region of Krajina in the southern and central part of Croatia, who are opposed to the organization of Yugoslavia as a confederation, plan to hold a referendum on May 12 on the joining of these parts of Croatian territory, where Serbs constitute a majority population, to the Republic of Serbia.

Bombings in Vukovar, Borovo

LD0605084991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0628 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Borovo, 6 May (TANJUG)—A large number of workers, mostly from Borovo, who went to work this morning were denied entry by armed civilians at the Borovo rubber and footwear combine. These armed individuals turned the workers back some hundred meters outside the factory.

On the other side, in the Vuteks factory of Vukovar, a certain number of workers came to work and are now working their first shift.

Given the situation, that is, denying workers access to work, the executive council of the Vukovar municipal assembly is expected to react today. The executive

council will certainly announce its view on the possibility of creating conditions for workers to come to work.

The Vukovar police station has said another two explosions took place before dawn. The first explosion was in Vukovar where an explosive device was planted in Dragutin Stegnaja's house and the second in Borovo in the Ploughman Pub owned by Jovan Alavanja.

Earlier last night—as we have already reported—unidentified persons wounded a security man at Velepromet's storehouse, Josip Mrnjaus. Shots and explosions were also heard in several other locations.

Daily: Croatian Leadership Spreading Army Hate

LD0605102991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1009 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily POLITIKA today writes that it "received quite reliable indications that the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) [JNA] no longer intends to tolerate insults in the Republic of Croatia".

"The Croatian leadership cannot expect to be loved by the YPA, but only tolerated by it until it (Croatian leadership) goes too far", the paper says, adding that the croatian leadership is spreading "universal hatered for the YPA".

POLITIKA writes, "the YPA will surely not respond with hate, but common sense requires that the lives of soldiers, officers and members of their families be defended by all means".

The Yugoslav army on Thursday [2 May] intervened in parts of Croatia predominantly inhabited by Serbs, where there had been armed clashes between Croatian special police units and the Serbian population, so as to prevent the spreading of inter-nationality clashes.

Around 20 people were killed and scores injured in the clashes.

POLITIKA notes that the army intervention "saved at least 100 members of the special Croatian police units of a sure death".

"What does the (Croatian) leadership expect of the YPA - to save members of its special police units in each foolish action, to dissapear soon and thus enable an endless war, to appear only when it peacefully tolerates threats and insults", the paper asks.

Either Yugoslavia and its army will exist, or everything will be forsaken in the interest of tiny states which will face the constant threat of chaos, POLITIKA writes.

More on Vukovar Situation

LD0605105691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Vukovar, 6 May (TANJUG)—The executive council of the Vukovar municipal assembly concluded today that all measures should immediately be taken to calm the situation in this area since any delay will only bring about further deterioration, even more damaging consequences, and threats to the lives of a large number of people and social property.

Many vital facilities in the town and municipality have already been suspended for several days. Most employees in the town's firms are not working today either. Intercity travel has been suspended and the number of barricades and armed people is on the rise. Food supplies are being hampered while 5,000 children are lacking in dairy products. No classes are being held at schools and the work of almost all the municipality's vital services has been rendered impossible.

There are rumors today that, due to the complexity of the situation, units of the Ministry for Internal Affairs and the members of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army in this area will most probably coordinate their activities.

Vukovar Police Say Army Did Not Fire

LD0605110791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Vukovar, 6 May (TANJUG)—A representative of Vukovar's police has said that members of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] did not fire a single shot following their arrival in Borovo Selo on the day the armed clashes and the killing of a large number of people took place. He also regarded cooperation with the JNA over the past three days as positive.

At the same time, the representative of the Vukovar police, Petar Kovcevic, noted that all kinds of misinformation is being spread, including the rumor that an attack on the Vukovar police station had been planned for yesterday.

'Mercenaries' Involved in Borovo Selo Killings

LD0505220191 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] It was not only members of the Chetnik organization who in Borovo Selo on 1 May fired upon and perpetated gruesome acts upon Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs forces. In its issue tomorrow, the Osijek-based GLAS SLAVONIJE reveals that the majority of the terrorists were professional killers, mercenaries, and agents of the former Securitate who, as exiles from Romania, were partly incorporated into the Serbian state security service.

According to reliable sources, GLAS SLAVONIJE states that over 50 terrorists were killed in the clashes in Borovo Selo. Their bodies were transferred to Serbia by boats.

5,000 Serbs Stage Rally in Belgrade

AU0405123491 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 May 91

[Milorad Jovic report]

[Text] There are some 5,000 people in front of the Tito Memorial Center. Judging by the banners and the license plates on the cars parked nearby, they came from all over Serbia. Speakers are taking the floor one after another. Those who have already spoken are Vojislav Seselj; Mirko Jovic; Miladin Dobrosijevic, commander of the Serbian volunteer units in Borovo, as he was introduced; then Snezana Vasilijevic from the Serbian Sisters Corps; and lawyer Savo Grujic.

They have all been repeating the demand for the tomb of Josip Broz Tito to be moved as soon as possible from Serbia to Kumrovec, Zagreb, or even the Vatican.

Seselj announced demonstrations for 15 May in front of the SFRY Assembly against the inauguration of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency.

There were also many statements against the Federal Government of Ante Markovic, the Croatian authorities, and Franjo Tudjman, as well as against the present Yugoslavia and its internal borders. All the speakers were unreservedly in favor of extending support to Serbs in Croatia. Savo Grujic said that after the referendum, which is scheduled for 12 May, the decision on annexation of parts of Croatia that are mainly populated by Serbs to the Republic of Serbia will have to be verified by the Serbian parliament.

The demonstrations are peaceful, and it is expected that they will end around 1600. Traffic around the Memorial Center is normal.

Babic Confirms Death of Krajina Youth

LD0405155291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Knin, 4 May (TANJUG)—Vaso Pecer from Polaca, aged 21, was murdered in the night of 2 May in the foothills of Mount Kozjak, between Polaca and Kijevo [in the Krajina region of Croatia].

This news, which has been circulating throughout the Knin region since yesterday, was confirmed in a letter sent today by Knin Municipal Assembly President Milan Babic to SFRY Presidency President Borisav Jovic prior to today's session of the collective heads of state.

Otherwise the news of the death of the youth has provoked numerous rumors and interpretations, and has made the dramatic situation in the Knin area even more dramatic.